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DRY ENFORCEMENT COST SHOWN TO BE BELOW BENEFITS

Reports Show That Fines and Forfeitures More Than Meet Expenses of Law Machinery—Claims of the Wets Refuted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Statements and assertions of sympathizers of the liquor forces, repeatedly made on the floor of the Senate and the House of Representatives, to the effect that it would cost the government \$50,000,000 annually to enforce the Federal Prohibition Amendment, were completely refuted by statistics placed in the Congressional Record yesterday by Morris Sheppard (D.), Senator from Texas.

The figures submitted by the Texas Senator indicate that it will cost the government approximately \$5,000,000 annually, but that the federal and state authorities will receive from three to five times the amount of the cost of administering the act from fines and forfeitures under the enforcement laws. The statistics were compiled at the request of Senator Sheppard by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League. They are based entirely on state returns, and were intended to refute statements exaggerating the enforcement costs. From the financial point of view, returns show that the administration of the act is an asset, and by no means a governmental liability.

School Fund Aided

Definite figures showed that the State of West Virginia, for instance, appropriated \$40,000 for enforcement for the current year, whereas fines and forfeitures have amounted to \$200,000, all of which has been turned to educational purposes. The same condition holds true of other states, such as Ohio and Michigan. Returns from the enforcement district of Michigan show that criminal prosecutions have decreased one-third since the State went dry. This estimate, it was stated, is conservative, and is based on returns from attorneys and judges throughout the State.

The letter addressed to Senator Sheppard, and which the latter had read in the Senate, was in part as follows:

"In your recent letter you say it has been stated on the floor of the Senate that the cost of enforcing prohibition throughout the country would be \$50,000,000 or more a year.

Good Investment in any Event

"In my judgment, it will not be necessary to spend any such amount to get good results in law enforcement. If it were necessary, however, to spend even that amount to prevent a waste of over a billion dollars a year spent for liquor, the result of the lawlessness of the liquor traffic, it would not be an inexcusable expenditure.

"I think \$5,000,000 a year appropriated to enforce this law would be ample, and if the saloon keepers become law abiding it can be reduced when the need appears. A fund of \$3,000,000 has been provided for this department to cover until July 1, \$2,000,000 in the original appropriation, and \$1,000,000 since, and \$100,000 for extra aid for the Department of Justice was appropriated for prosecutions. The fines and stocks collected are more than enough to reimburse the government for all the funds expended for a law enforcement commissioner and sufficient deputies to enforce the law.

"In West Virginia, from July 1, 1918, to July 1, 1920, \$22,500 a year was provided. From 1914 to 1916 the appropriation was \$15,000 a year. From 1918 to 1920, it was \$22,500 a year. The last Legislature appropriated \$40,000 a year for the next two years. The state is not disturbed about the cost of enforcement, when the results show that this policy is not a liability, but an asset to the State. The result of the enforcement of prohibition by fines and forfeited bonds has been at least \$200,000 this last year, which has been turned into the school fund.

Results in Michigan

"In Michigan, the estimated cost of enforcement as set forth by Fred Woodworth, in charge of the state department, is as follows:

"Will say that the best estimates we can make, taken from our department books and from known expenses in the counties of the State, would indicate that it costs the State of Michigan about \$150,000 a year to enforce the law. County, city, and other local expenses would bring this amount up to about \$200,000 a year. The financial benefits received are, of course, hard to calculate, because no one can estimate exactly what the expenses would have been had Michigan remained wet. From reports received from attorneys and judges all around the State, I believe it is conservative statement to say that criminal prosecutions have decreased one-third in Michigan, as near as we can estimate, since the State went dry. The different counties of the State have collected over \$500,000 in fines. We also have on hand in the custody of this department about 300,000 quarts of bottled-in-bond whisky, and 300

barrels of alcohol which has been made up into inferior whisky and has been confiscated from violators."

Returns Exceed Costs

The statement continued:

"In practically every state or subdivision, the government finds that a vigorous and honest enforcement of the law results in from two to five times the amount in returns than it costs the government to establish and operate the department.

"In establishing a national law-enforcement department, there is every reason to believe the result of the department work will amount, in fines, forfeited bonds, and prohibitory taxes, to far more than the cost of the department. In the central and southern federal supervising districts, the amount of fines and other sources of revenue collected is greater than the cost of the department in these districts. The department has been handicapped thus far because of the attacks upon the law as to its constitutionality and construction, and when these questions are settled, better results will follow."

ESTRADA CABRERA MAY BE DEPOSED

Unionist Faction in Guatemala, Said to Be Dominant, Is Reported to Have Insisted Upon President's Prompt Retirement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Opponents of Dr. Estrada Cabrera, for 21 years President of Guatemala, insist upon his resignation, according to information received by the State Department concerning a conference by leaders of the President's party and of the Unionist faction opposing him, held at the United States Legation in Guatemala City on Sunday night. Unionists now appear to hold the balance of power, and Dr. Cabrera is likely, it is said, to leave Guatemala soon.

Hostilities between the Cabrera and Unionist groups have been suspended during negotiations, the department's reports indicate. At the request of both factions, the members of the diplomatic corps attended the conference on Sunday.

The Guatemalan Minister of Foreign Affairs made a proposal at the conference that acts of the Guatemalan Congress against Dr. Cabrera last week should be declared void, and that the President then convene the legislative branch of the government to receive his resignation. It was reported recently that the Congress had deposed Dr. Cabrera. Further proposals were that after Dr. Cabrera's resignation had been accepted, Dr. Serrano Munro be vested with constitutional powers as President designate. The Congress was reported recently to have favored Dr. Munro for the presidency.

The Cabinet, according to the plan presented by the Foreign Minister, would be elected by a designated political party, and the government to be constituted would guarantee all protection to Dr. Cabrera and his adherents.

Before the negotiations began there had been exchanges of shots, the State Department learned, between the Cabrera and Unionist groups. On Saturday shells fired into the city are reported to have struck the Brazilian Legation and to have led to protests by the diplomatic corps. The firing was suspended, but was resumed on Sunday for a time.

VACCINATION LAW'S REPEAL DEMANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DENVER, Colorado—The Mothers Conference and Parent Teachers Association of Denver yesterday passed resolutions advocating the repeal of the Colorado Compulsory Vaccination Law. The president of the organization was instructed to appoint a committee to go before the next session of the Legislature and demand the repeal of the law. The association has branches connected with all the schools in Denver, and is the most influential woman's organization of the city. Two score pupils of the Corona School recently went "on strike" against the vaccination order, and were excluded from the school for noncompliance.

ARGENTINE LOAN TO ALLIES URGED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—President Irigoyen yesterday sent a message to the Senate urging the passage of the bill providing for a big Argentine loan to France, England and Italy. The bill has already passed the Chamber of Deputies. The President declared in his message the fact that the loan of \$50,000,000 from the United States is due May 1 was no argument against granting the allied loans. Argentina, he declared, had made an arrangement with England through which the loan to the United States would be repaid.

GENERAL STRIKE IN IRELAND AT AN END

Resumption of Work Ordered at 4:45 as Government Announces Change of Policy Concerning Hunger Strikers

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor wires that no military or police guard is outside the Mountjoy prison today. Crowds have been quietly waiting all morning, being regulated by young men volunteers. The prison gates are standing open to admit friends of the prisoners. An aeroplane flying over the city is the only sign of military activities.

The Lord Mayor was summoned to attend a conference this afternoon with the Lord Lieutenant and Sir Nevil Macready, the newly appointed military commander of Ireland, at the Viceregal Lodge, which resulted in those of the prisoners who are in a dangerous condition being released and taken to an adjoining hospital, the Viceroy having left the question of release to the prison doctors.

It is stated unofficially that General Macready insisted that the way should be made clear for his administration and that he be given a free hand to restore order.

The general strike was declared at a close at 4:45.

Strikes in Ulster

Police Constable Harry Kells, while on plain clothes duty, was fatally shot in Dublin by a man who escaped.

In Londonderry, a section of the shipyard workers came out on strike today in sympathy with the hunger strikers. All shipping is held up, but the strike was not general, as the union workers, acting on the instructions of the Ulster Labor union association, remained at work. The city has been quiet.

A telegram from Cork states that, during the day, all over the South and West of Ireland, the general strike was in operation. All factories, offices, and shops were closed, except a few food shops. The police were withdrawn from ordinary patrol duty in most places, but groups of 25 men, armed with carbines, bayonets, and revolvers, marched through the streets. It had been the intention of Labor leaders to continue the strike until such time as the government conceded the terms asked for by the Sinn Feiners.

Similar proposals have been accepted in other parts of the country, where strikes have occurred, and the Joint Industrial Council is now dealing with the tramwaymen's claims. The men throughout the country are unalterably determined, their representatives say, to demand the concession of their original application of 44s. above pre-war rates, which is equivalent to their present demand of 10s.

The strike resulted on the men's refusal to accept the recommendation of 5s. advance, with subsequent rise of 1s. in June. Anything less than 10s., according to the decision of the workers' delegates conference, must be submitted to the rank and file before being finally ratified.

Mr. Colby replied as follows:

"I regret exceedingly that, owing to the pressure of official business, it was necessary for the President to ask me, on his behalf, to receive this impressive memorial.

"It is, however, a pleasure to meet you this morning, and I deem it a very great honor to be the immediate recipient of this memorial and the channel of its transmission to the President. It will be impressive to all Americans that you, in your uniforms of service to country, come to the seat of government to attest your sincere and deep interest in the fate of Armenia.

"It is a very great pleasure to me, this morning, to see you here. Your uniforms represent every branch of our arms. Many of you carry the marks of distinguished and outstanding valor and service to your country.

"And may we add that to this chivalrous service which we respectfully urge our government to perform, we, the Union of American Veterans of Armenian Origin, pledge our own services and resources to the utmost."

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valor and service to your country.

"Before leaving, he replied to a tele-

gram from Jeremiah MacVeigh, M. P.

from Belfast, asking him to intercede

with the British government to

allow him to return to Ireland.

"I will leave no stone unturned

within the limits of my office to bring

about a better understanding in Ire-

land; but prison treatment is a mat-

ter outside my duties."

American Ambassador's Reply

John W. Davis, American Ambassa-

dor, replying to a telegram he re-

ceived from the Lord Mayor of Dublin

asking him to intervene on behalf of

the Sinn Feiners in Mountjoy prison,

stated that the attitude of the Ameri-

can consul-general in Dublin has

been quite correct, as he has no power

to intervene, nor can he, Mr. Davis,

make representations on behalf of

other than American citizens.

A manifesto, issued by the Irish

trade unions on Tuesday to fellow-

workers, stated that it had been de-

cided to continue the strike over Wed-

nesday and until called off by the na-

tional executive. The executive called

upon every citizen to assist in pre-

serving perfect order and urged that

no one should give occasion to the

military forces for an outbreak of

violence.

Third Party in Nebraska Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—A third party

in Nebraska is to enter a full set of

state candidates in the November elec-

tion. It will be made up of the radical

elements of the voters, with the Nonpartisan League as the motive force.

A state convention for that

purpose has been called for May 4 in

this city. The league executive com-

mittee issued the call and invites

Labor and all other progressive ele-

ments in the State to unite with it.

The league has withdrawn all of its

state candidates. It has placed can-

didates for Congress in three districts,

the third, fifth and sixth, securing in

each instance wealthy farmers as can-

didates. They are now represented by

Republican lawyers. The league

will continue its fight also

their plans then. The platform adopted at Chicago stated that they must begin actively to engage in the struggle to revolutionize the trade unions as against the unionism of the American Federation of Labor, which is reactionary and a bulwark of capitalism, and to agitate for the construction of a union of the I. W. W., W. I. L. U., independent and secession unions, militant unions of the American Federation of Labor and unorganized workers on the basis of revolutionary class struggle.

Plan Laid in Europe

The Communist International held in Rotterdam in February, 1920, issued a bulletin dividing the United States into six districts and appointing organizers for five of the districts. Papers taken from a courier on his way to the United States, March 1, contained an address by G. Zinoviev, president of the Communist International, to the Communist Party of America, in which he said that the I. W. W. must take the initiative in trying to establish a basis for uniting all unions having a class-conscious revolutionary character such as the I. W. W., the One Big Union and insurgents from the American Federation of Labor.

The Proletarian Communist, calling itself the official paper of the Proletarian Communist University which has espoused the recognition of Soviet Russia, said in its issue of April 9:

"Meanwhile this everlasting delay of the decision of the question which concerns the railroad workers excites the mass of the workingmen. On account of this there began partial strikes of the railroad workers in many places. But the leaders of the unions use all their powers to keep the working men in subjection. If the 2,000,000 army of the railroad workers will not come out from under the subjection of these leaders, and will obey them incontrovertibly, then it too will be sold and sold by the leaders as this happened to the miners during their last strike. The railroad workers can learn a good deal from the finale of this treachery which took place a few days ago."

Attorney-General Defends Action

The Attorney-General called attention to the significance of this statement in the same issue of the Communist paper which recited the rising tide of strikes in allied country, and a glorification of "good red Petrograd, the world capital of revolution."

Mr. Palmer intimated that this movement had been halted by the arrests by the Department of Justice and threatened deportations.

"People said I was seeing red," he declared, "but what I said was going to take place has come to pass."

A general strike has been called for May 1, with wide uprisings. Mr. Palmer said, and other industries were to be affected as soon as the railroad strike was well under way.

The patriotism of the railroad workers themselves and of the community at large, he believed, need foil the plot of the revolutionaries.

"Watchful Waiting"

Government Policy—Choice of Labor Board Men Criticized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—For the immediate present, at least, the federal authorities will probably refrain from making any definite statement of policy on the strike situation. President Wilson, at the session of the Cabinet held in his study at the White House yesterday discussed with the heads of the executive departments every phase of the "unauthorized strike." It is understood that A. Mitchell Palmer, the Attorney-General, put before the President the facts in the hands of the Department of Justice.

There was more than surmise that the attitude of the government for the present will be that of "watchful waiting," in the hope that the men, the great majority of whom are known to be loyal, high class labor, will return to their posts on the roads and heed the advice of accredited leaders of the railroad brotherhoods.

Appeal to Loyalty

An appeal to sentiment is the first move on the board. Government officials, as well as brotherhood leaders, are convinced that unscrupulous agitators of the radical type have taken advantage of the unquestioned grievances of the men, grievances which admittedly have become intensified through continued postponement of their demands for a re-consideration of wage adjustment.

While prepared to safeguard the interest of the public, the government is not at all anxious to take drastic action. The sporadic character of the strike renders it difficult to establish the fact of collusion, though there is no doubt that there was such collusion.

For the moment the government is relying on the good sense and loyalty of the men. This does not hold true, however, of the radical agitators with regard to whom the Department of Justice issued its statement last night.

Labor Board Criticized

Failure on the part of the Senate to confirm the Labor board yesterday was regretted here because of the moral effect the immediate establishment of the board would have on the great mass of the striking railway employees. Confirmation of the board went over till today after Democrats and Republicans had consumed two hours in executive session criticizing the constitution of the tribunal.

Opposition was principally expressed to the man named by President Wilson to represent the public. Senators took the view that the appointees were hardly "big enough" to represent the public and business interests of the country in such important controversies as will arise for adjustment under the provisions of the railroad bill. Confirmation is expected today, as the Senate will hardly

undertake to postpone the selection of the board in view of the urgency of the situation.

The names submitted to represent the public are: George W. Hanger of Washington, District of Columbia; Henry Hunt of Cincinnati, Ohio, and R. M. Barton of Tennessee.

The appointment of Mr. Hanger was more strongly opposed than any other. He is relative of Mrs. Wilson. It was declared, and his only qualification for a place on the railroad labor board, was he objecting, was a short term as a member of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation in the United States Railroad Administration.

Mr. Barton is a jurist, but his appointment was criticized on the ground that he is unknown outside of his home state, and that his experience has not been such as would make him familiar with railroad labor problems.

Mr. Hunt, it was charged by Senators, was appointed to the board principally because of his close personal friendship with Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.

Charge Against Radicals

In course of the House debate on the railroad crisis yesterday, John G. Cooper (R.), Representative from Ohio, formerly a member of the Brotherhood of Engineers and Firemen, flatly asserted that the strike was engineered and fostered by radical elements of the northwest, and declared that the men, who for the most part, are loyal to the country and their unions, were influenced by agitators. Mr. Cooper, however, urged the importance of giving the railroad employees a square deal through the speedy adjustment of the wage controversy.

Martin L. Davey (D.), Representative from Ohio, made a bitter attack on Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, asserting that the interference of the latter with the deportation of dangerous aliens had embarrassed the program of the Department of Justice for ridding the country of undesirables.

Following the reference to the activities of the Assistant Secretary of Labor in relation to deportations, T. W. Sims (D.), Representative from Tennessee, urged that if the charges were well founded, the records should be available to Congress for an investigation.

Loyal Workers Praised

New York Central's Outlook—Mr. Dewey for Middle Class Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Chancery M. Dewey, former United States Senator, believes that there should be a middle union to protect the rights of the public in all struggles between Capital and Labor. He stated this belief emphatically at a luncheon of the Merchants Association yesterday, when transportation was discussed.

A. H. Smith, president of the New York Central Lines, said that the strike was "a proof of morale." The public heard of what men were not doing, but we "on the inside see the reverse of it; the loyalty of the majority, doing many things in behalf of the public and the country. Fundamentally the roads and their employees are sound, the latter proving their worth as good American citizens.

A few hot-heads have gotten away, but that does not mean that the whole thing is wrong. And I believe the situation is not anything like as bad as it might be."

If the roads, facing a wage increase of \$35,000,000, had been granted the 10 per cent freight rate increase which they asked for in 1910, Mr. Smith said equipment would now be more plentiful. During the 10 years just preceding the taking of the roads by the government 118,000 freight cars were bought annually by the railroads. During the 26 months of government control, he said, they bought 100,000. At least that number of cars went out each year and the roads were now short some 10,000 passenger cars and 200 modern locomotives.

"The roads came back to us that way," said Mr. Smith. "The government had them 26 months and they fulfilled only half their obligations. Previous to that we did not provide as much equipment as we wished to because we had not received that 10 per cent, so we were behind when we started under government control, we got more so under that control and now we are seriously short of car, locomotive, coach and Pullman equipment. But the New York Central in the last week has authorized purchase of \$50,000,000 worth of equipment. That is because we have hope and confidence."

Mr. Dewey said that the present was the first time in 50 years that the public was regarding the railroads as a partner. The Esch-Cummins law, though not perfect, was fair to all parties.

Chicago Conditions Improved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Illinois—The railway switching yards in and around Chicago, which have been strike-bound for more than a week, last evening were beginning to move freight in a manner approaching normal. Although the strike of insurgent switchmen in the Chicago district has not yet been broken, the railroads are getting the situation well in hand. This is evidenced by the fact that numerous industries in the Chicago zone, which had been compelled to curtail their operations owing to inability of railroads to move fuel and rail material, were rapidly approaching their normal productions.

PRINCE OF WALES RIDES SURF

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The Prince of Wales rode the surf at Waikiki Beach yesterday in an outrigger canoe piloted by Duke Kahanamoku, world's champion sprint swimmer. After the ride was finished, the Prince expressed regret that his program permitted only one day's stay in Honolulu.

ADVANCE IN COAL NOT JUSTIFIED

Commission on Necessaries of Life Reports to Legislature That Present Prices in Massachusetts Are Set Arbitrarily

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—That the recent advance in the price of coal was unjustified with respect to at least 75 per cent of the coal coming into Massachusetts, is the opinion expressed by the commission on necessities of life in a special report submitted to the Legislature yesterday.

The commission announces, in its report, that it has transmitted to the Attorney-General, for such action as he may deem proper, the testimony given by coal dealers at the hearing given by the commission last week.

The inquiry of the commission was undertaken in response to an order adopted by the General Court on April 8, and its hearing was held the next day. As a result of its inquiries, it reports that it is powerless to prevent profiteering on the part of coal dealers, and it proposes that the Legislature reenact legislation providing for the licensing of coal dealers in this State, such as obtained for many years prior to 1915.

Conditions Outlined

After setting forth in some detail the sources from which Massachusetts coal is obtained, and the transportation routes by which it is received, the report says:

"Answering the inquiry of the Honorable General Court, it would appear that the present price of coal was not justifiable in the case of 75 per cent of the coal. A hearing upon the situation was held April 9. It was the universal testimony on the part of all the retail coal dealers that their places advanced in approximately the same amount on exactly the same day (April 1). Collusion or combination was denied. The evidence of the hearing has been taken stenographically, and is being transmitted to the Attorney-General for such action as he may deem advisable. The situation in Massachusetts is that the largest coal company, the Metropolitan Coal Company of Boston, ordinarily fixes the rate of coal for the whole State, as most dealers follow the Metropolitan company in any change of rate, especially upward. The Metropolitan Coal Company is largely dependent upon barge delivery. The barge rates formerly were less than the rail rates, but during the past year it has become a more expensive way of shipping coal.

Initial Costs No Higher

"It is believed that the present rate of \$14.50 a ton is not justified for the Metropolitan Company, even with its increased cost. There is certainly no justification in following such an increase on the part of other dealers whose costs have not advanced in any such degree.

"The justification for the increase in price, in so far as there is a justification, appears to be fear on the part of the coal dealers of future increase of rail rates and increase of price at mine due to the readjustment of the coal miners' wages which is now in process of settlement. If the law of supply and demand is a justification, this might also be pleaded, as the present supply of coal in Massachusetts, owing to interference in the normal machinery of transportation, is low.

"It is not felt that either of the foregoing reasons is sufficient to justify the advance in price. It may be that when the new wage scale of the miners is fixed, and when the new railroad rates go into effect in September, the cost of coal will make a retail price of \$14.50 reasonable. But at the present time neither the mine cost nor rail transportation has advanced."

MR. BRYAN ANNOUNCES PLANS

WYMORE, Nebraska—William J. Bryan favors an anti-protection plank in the Democratic national platform.

Speaking in his campaign for election as a delegate to the Democratic

(5) Martens' propaganda in this country for the overthrow of governments is established by his own testimony, as shown in the body of the report, that he has publicly associated and sympathized with those advocating such a course; he admitted to the committee his persistent revolutionary character, his desire to see the establishment of the "dictatorship of the proletariat" in all lands, and his opinion that it would be better for this country if the Soviet Government were established here. It was also proved that he continued to employ in the staff of his embassy persons who have publicly and in his presence advocated the bringing of Bolshevism to America, and he admitted to the committee that any means which would produce this condition would be justified.

The Department of Justice has issued a warrant for the arrest of Martens and has asked for his deportation. Hearing on this subject will be held on Tuesday next.

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BRITISH VIEWS ON EXCHANGE QUESTION

Government Spokesman Says Situation Shows Signs of Speedy Recovery—Official Action Sought in Parliament

national convention, he so announced, and reiterated declarations against universal military training and advocacy of steps to protect the federal prohibition amendment and the Volstead Act.

MARSHAL FOCH TO GO TO SAN REMO

French Premier Will Be Accompanied by Military Advisers at Meeting of Supreme Council—Speech in Senate

Senate Committee Says He Has No Diplomatic Standing—Testimony Said to Show Work for Overthrow of Governments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Reporting for a sub-committee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, said yesterday that the committee had found itself unable to reconcile the apparent contradiction in much of the testimony of Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, representative of the United States Senate yesterday by Porter McCumber (R.), Senator from North Dakota.

Martial Foch, it was understood

today, will accompany Mr. Millerand to San Remo, where the Supreme Council will meet.

Mr. Millerand will leave for the Italian city on Friday.

So long as France stands alone for fulfillment of treaty terms while other members of the entente talk of concessions, little progress can be made toward bringing Germany to full realization of her obligations, French leaders mainain.

Former President's Views

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Raymond Poincaré, former President, writing the "Revue



Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

Constantinople News

A little paper consisting of four pages is appearing on six days of the week in Constantinople, steadily holding its own against all difficulties, not the least of which is, that it is an English paper, and as the composers are not English and have only a slight idea of the English language, if technical mistakes are made it can scarcely be wondered at. This little paper is the Orient News, started in June of last year by its founder, Mr. H. Collison Owen, who was for three years editor of the Balkan News in Salonika, which was purely an army newspaper. The Orient News is more cosmopolitan, and is widely read by all races in this most cosmopolitan of all capitals. It is not only circulating among the Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and the Turkish men, but is also finding its way into the secluded homes of the Turkish women where this daily interest is becoming more and more appreciated, especially as there is a great movement toward learning the English language. The present editor is Mr. J. D. Quirk, the son of an English clergyman, and two of his staff are young women living in Constantinople, educated at the Robert College, the American institution on the Bosphorus, where not only English, but French, German, Spanish, Greek, and Turkish are taught.

Brazilian Aviation Enthusiasm

Enthusiasm for aviation has reached such a point in Brazil that important factories of France, Great Britain, Italy, and the United States have sent representatives to that country. These have been devoting several months to the study of the market, and have tried to win concessions from the government. With the exception of Great Britain, all the manufacturers have sent machines, and there are daily flights. Aerial service, both freight and passenger, is to be established by a resident British company, between the chief cities of the republic.

Scotland's Motor Famine

For many a man in Scotland, according to an automobile market report from Edinburgh, it is not enough to have sufficient money in his purse to buy a motor car—he must possess his money in patience until the supply has caught up with the demand. Since that condition is not expected to come to pass for about two years, such cars as are available are bringing high prices. A popular car which used to sell for £198 before the war now brings £475; and five-year-old cars have been selling at 50 per cent more than the original owners paid for them—a statement that may well sound like fantastic, but pleasant dream to an American citizen who wishes to dispose of the car he has, and buy himself a new one. Horses also are scarce and high-priced for the war reduced the number of horses, and at the same time added to the present demand for automobiles, because many of those who gave up their horses during the war now prefer to replace them by motor cars. The Corporation of Edinburgh has been experimenting with 32-passenger vehicles for carrying sightseers to parts of the town and suburbs that are not served by the tramways, and the experiment has proved so successful that additional cars are needed. Besides that, the use of such cars is spreading as a means of communication between village and village, and for touring in the Highlands.

Wooden Shoes for New York

It is not strange that enterprising Dutch shoe merchants have turned their eyes towards New York as a possible market for their wooden wares, both because the city has been loudly protesting against the inflated prices of leather shoes, and because it was the original home of the Dutch settlers in America, who once trod their clattering way along the spotless streets of New Amsterdam. A delegation of Dutch manufacturers will soon respond to New Yorkers the advantages of being shod in wood, and already Fifth Avenue has seen the style forecast when several young women dared to wear them during the shopping hours. If they are practical, it is said that parents will be eager to accept the shoes for their small boys, who show a habitual propensity to wear through leather shoes.

Avoiding the Handshake

One of the penalties of royalty is the handshake. It has become the modern equivalent in a democracy of the sword tap upon the shoulder

which in early days marked kingly approval. Australians have been so harrowed by the stories of the Prince of Wales' anguish as he progressed through Canada and New York that one of the first decisions of the committee appointed to organize the arrangements for the first stage in the Prince's visit to Australia decided that a bow or some other form of gracious greeting should be substituted for the handshake wherever large numbers of people were present. Doubtless a gentle inclination of the head will meet the case. There can be very little doubt however that the Prince's popularity with the Australian soldier will break through any formal arrangements. It is even possible that the Diggers will present the Prince with a slouch hat and carry him on their shoulders from the St. Kilda pier.

Simplified Spelling in Yiddish

It is generally thought, by those who interest themselves in such matters, that Yiddish is spelled phonetically. In the main, those who think so are right. Yet a question of simplified spelling is now agitating Jewish writers on both sides of the ocean, and the usual arguments known to similar controversy are flying back and forth across the Atlantic. The matter is rendered more complicated by the presence of so large a body of Hebrew words in Yiddish. Hebrew is spelled far from phonetically. To all practical purposes there are no vowels, as these are represented by dots and dashes placed in various combinations under the consonants. The dot-and-dash system is highly complicated, yet when one has once mastered them through long familiarity with Scripture, one may dispense with their assistance, particularly in ever-recurring words. Whence arises an anomaly in Yiddish spelling—those words that are linguistic modifications of the German-dialect base of Yiddish are spelled phonetically, while Hebrew words, on the other hand, which are just as much part of Yiddish as the others, are spelled traditionally; which is to say, without the vowels and often without the vowel-signs. Now comes a movement to spell all words, Hebrew ones included, plainly and phonetically, vowels and all, according to the rules long prevalent for ordinary Yiddish words. Much of the objection to this procedure has nothing to do with spelling; it is viewed by orthodox Hebrews as an attack upon tradition and Scripture. An appreciable part of the younger element, however, with all respect to Hebrew as the language of the Bible, insist upon giving Yiddish a uniform spelling. Indeed, a group of new poets, on the East Side in New York already write and print their verses and manifestoes in "simplified Yiddish," and are winning young Jews to the cause.

PORCUPINES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

In my many years of woods roaming I have had the privilege of more than a mere passing acquaintance with the porcupine. Will it be betraying confidences if I describe a few meetings? You see, he never made a bosom companion of me, any more than of anyone else; for he is certainly the most dour if not surly inhabitant of the northern wilds. However, we have exchanged visits in the most neighborly manner, and the familiarity has never turned to contempt.

It was a mid-morning in the New Brunswick wilderness when he first sought me out. My companion happened to be alone in the tent. Without knock or scratch, in he came through the back flaps and, raising his quills, demanded grub. My companion had never met his like before, didn't like his attitude, and choosing discretion as the most convenient impulse, hurled the scissars at his head and fled. I was cutting fuel at the foot of the glade and my interest was immediately aroused by the report that a wild beast had invaded the tent. By the time I was there, however, he had made up his ponderous decision that there was nothing of interest lying about, and was slowly making his exit by the front door. I stepped politely aside to let him pass, but to you think he would delin so much as to give me a glance!

Second Meeting

A few weeks later we met him again. I was standing to my knees in

needles by the season's end. And as for the long, narrow portage trails and corduroyed lumber roads, he is the most frequent traveler you will meet on a day's journey. Maybe other folk are as numerous, but then you see he is the only one who doesn't shun publicity as a bat does light. Indeed he is as indifferent to your existence as he is to a lynx's or a bear's, and is a lion in the path to everything that walks. However, I have succeeded in cracking his mental crust more than once.

Bearlike Appearance

We had pitched our little tent on Merchants Lake in the Algonquin Park, and were in process of rustling grub, when my comrade caught me by the arm, whispering, "See coming down the tree! Is it a bear?"

It was a porcupine, of course, but as the tail first made its appearance as the creature backed down the trunk, the mistake was not surprising—at least would not have been if bears had tails. We stepped over for a close-up inspection. The chap by that time had his hind legs on the sward. There he stopped, eyed us intently for many seconds and—decided to continue his supper at the top of the tree. Slowly, with the utmost deliberation, he began to retrace his course, clutching the bark with his sharp-nailed forepaws and hunching himself upward like a boy shining a pole. When he was well on his way we returned to the frying-pan and its sizzling contents.

"He must have a poor conscience—for a porcupine," I explained.

We heard him come down, with a thump, around midnight, again star-

ving for the Christian Science Monitor

"Certainly the most dour if not surly inhabitant of the northern wilds"

the center of the Tinkettle, when he pushed through the dense tangle of alders and birch and started diagonally across the stream in a bee line for my legs. His own stubby limbs could just about touch the bottom, and his gray-black back was half awash as he paddled along. He evidently was too short of sight or else too preoccupied with his own peculiar affairs to notice a mere human in the path, and I enjoyed the joke immensely. That is, at first I did. As he came steadily nearer, his small jetty eyes immovably fixed, I began to take a sympathetic interest in my bare legs. It was all right to be on intimate terms, but you didn't exactly want him to rub up against you, kitten fashion. Perhaps he was bluffing, just as I was, but anyway he won. When I saw him within five feet I decided to break the silence, and gave a sharp whistle. Now, did he start or put himself out or come to a stop, as any well-behaved creature would under such circumstances? No such vulgar emotion for him. He simply swerved half a point to starboard so as to clear my bony by a narrow margin, and plodded steadily on.

Not an Amiable Companion

"I admire your nerve, old fellow," I said aloud. But even that brought no response. After all, a common coon or even a woodchuck makes a more amiable companion.

Every time I go into the woods I run across my prickly friend, or his handiwork. His greed, or inquisitiveness, takes him into every deserted lumber camp or stable he can find, where he proceeds to dine luxuriously on empty fish-boxes, broken harness, mangers, or what not. All that he demands is that the object retain a trace of salt or grease or other long-lost delicacy—and he falls to. In one old camp there was a grindstone gnawed until it looked like a half-consumed pie. No doubt the lard used in the winters of ax-sharpening had soaked deep into the soft sandstone. But no one but a porcupine would have gone quite so far as that. His teeth must have looked like

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needles by the season's end. And as for the long, narrow portage trails and corduroyed lumber roads, he is the most frequent traveler you will meet on a day's journey. Maybe other folk are as numerous, but then you see he is the only one who doesn't shun publicity as a bat does light. Indeed he is as indifferent to your existence as he is to a lynx's or a bear's, and is a lion in the path to everything that walks. However, I have succeeded in cracking his mental crust more than once.

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The steady rise of Sir Thomas Hamar Greenwood, who has undertaken the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland under circumstances of unprecedented difficulty, is literally the "romance of a poor young man." His classmate at the University of Toronto, the well-known story writer, Harvey J. O'Higgins, has sometimes threatened to make a novel about it. In recent years, Canadians have played a not inconsiderable figure in the politics, journalism and finance of Great Britain, but most of them—like Lord Beaverbrook or Donald McMaster, K.C., for instance—had already laid the foundations of their fortunes on the American side of the Atlantic, before reaching London. When "Tom" Greenwood, as he was then known, first set foot in London 25 years ago, he had no assets—beyond the few pounds he had in his pocket—save a sound education, a gift for oratory, and vast but indefinite ambitions.

Early Struggles

The son of an old-fashioned country lawyer in a town on the shores of Lake Ontario, he had inherited genteel manners and a taste for study, but no wealth. He had put himself through the University of Toronto by various devices. One summer he would be a school teacher, the next a temporary clerk in the government service. For a time, even, he followed the example of Nicholas Nickelby and was a strolling player in a company not much superior to that of the famous Vincent Crummles, which used to play the smaller towns of Ontario and northern New York State. The stage seemed to offer an opening for his handsome presence, fine voice and attractive personality; but in a general sense he assumed that he would adopt his father's profession of law.

Before settling down, however, he resolved to see something of the world, and scraping a few hundred dollars together, he went to London. The idea that he might secure an opening on the London stage, where a Canadian friend had already won success, was in his mind, but it was more waverlust than anything else that took him overseas.

Not for the Theater

In his theatrical hopes he was defeated and shortly he found himself literally "on his uppers." It was then that his gift for public speaking stood him in good stead. While at the University of Toronto, he and his friend William Lyon Mackenzie King, now leader of the Liberal Party in Canada, had won local fame as undergraduates orators in connection with a students' rebellion against an out-worn system. He had also been since boyhood a sincere advocate of total abstinence, and his influence on fellow students in that matter had been admirable. In London he learned of an organization which paid temperance speakers a pound a night and expenses. He offered his services and was engaged for three meetings a week, a godsend to him at that time.

His abilities attracted the attention of Sir Wilfred Lawson, a man of wealth who was then at the head of the teetotal movement. Lawson desired to keep a young man of his type in England and offered to back him in the ambition of becoming a barrister. Greenwood qualified at Gray's Inn, entered chambers and was called to the bar in 1899. A full fledged barrister waiting for briefs, he now found himself in a r" penniless condition than anytime in his career, proudly keeping up appearances, though at times suffering real distress, which he had a voice.

A few days later I wreaked my revenge on one of his forty-second cousins. This cousin was intercepted in a clearing on Lake Louise. He was only a youngster, but seemed just as seriously busy as his elders. I placed the flat of my paddle gently, but firmly, across his hunched-up back, and thus brought him to a standstill. At first his remarks were pointed, if not audible. But when he found, after a few blasphemous attempts, that he was still a prisoner, his pent-up stoicism burst forth into a couple of plaintive squeaks, and I discovered for the first time that he had a voice.

Indeed he has lots of voice (nature-fakers please note). One afternoon I was struck by a wail from the forest just behind the tent. Not recognizing the noise, although temporarily labeling it woodpecker through a rough process of elimination, I started stalking it. Whenever I would draw near, however, the sounds would cease. True, I saw a big porcupine high up in the forks of a tall poplar, but dismissed him from my thoughts. Who ever heard of a porcupine wailing like a baby? Later, however, when a second porcupine appeared in a neighboring tree top, I could only conclude that it knew more about the habits of porcupines than even I did, and it was none of my business anyway.

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LING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

I can well remember Ling as he looked the first time I was introduced to him. In all his grandeur, as he presided over the affairs of the kitchen with a demeanor befitting the responsibilities of his important office and the solemnity of the occasion. He had been in the service of the Robertsons for many years; and little wonder, for quite apart from his being an unusually good cook, he was a sterling character, faithful and true—one who could be relied upon to do whatever was intrusted to his care.

While Ling was primarily their cook, he occasionally acted as butler, decked in gorgeous brocade silk. And at all times he was in charge of the commissary.

I believe that it was his general appearance that first impressed me. He was immaculate in his Chinese blouse and trousers of spotless white linen and highly polished shoes, the very embodiment of neatness and cleanliness. I have never seen him look otherwise, nor has his manner varied—always cheerful, uniformly kind and thoughtful of others.

Shynes was never to be counted among Ling's faults. When the Robertsons had house guests, it was understood that they would, at some time, pay their respects to the head of the culinary department. Ling loved to chatter. He was most interested in their well-being and solicitous concerning any members of their families with whom he was perchance acquainted. Then, as a rule, Ling could be depended upon to hint broadly that he would like to have a new egg beater, carving knife, or something else that he did not in the least require. Such a procedure always proved embarrassing to Mrs. Robertson, though everybody knew that this was one of Ling's funny ways—that was all that could be said. We always thought that such conduct could be attributed only to his inherent thrift. As for thrift, Ling could have run the proverbial Scot a close race. He never spent a nickel if he could avoid it. And with it all, he was most generous toward others. He thought nothing of walking down to Chinatown, a distance of perhaps three miles, to save the carfare. In consequence, he put aside practically all that he earned. A good share of this was remitted regularly to his family in Canton. And like all Chinamen who can afford it, Ling made periodical trips back to his native health, every few years

BRITONS TO BENEFIT BY COPYRIGHT LAW

Protection of United States Acts Are Extended to Them Under Certain Conditions by Proclamation of President Wilson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Protection of the American copyright laws will hereafter be extended to subjects of Great Britain and her dominions, colonies and territories, except Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland, which are self-governing. A proclamation to that effect was signed by the President last Saturday and made public yesterday by the State Department. Persons who wish to benefit, however, from the opportunities granted by the proclamation, must comply with the requirements of the United States copyright laws, which provide that the work must be printed from type set in the United States and completed within 15 months after the date of the President's proclamation of peace. Protection is also granted to contrivances for the mechanical performance of musical works. It is probable that Canada and the other British nations will subsequently be included in the arrangement.

In 1911, Great Britain made it possible for authors in this country to obtain protection under British copyright laws if they placed 10 copies of their work on sale within 14 days after publication in the United States. War conditions made it difficult to comply with this condition. The plan provided for in the President's proclamation was first proposed in August, 1918, but authority from Congress had to be obtained, and this was not granted until December, 1919.

The act authorized the President to grant protection to "all works made the subject of copyright by the laws of the United States first produced or published abroad after August 1, 1914, and before the date of the President's proclamation of peace, of which the authors or proprietors are citizens of any foreign state or nation granting similar protection for works by citizens of the United States."

An order-in-council has been duly issued by the British authorities extending copyright protection to works first published in the United States between August 1, 1914, and the termination of the war, which have not been republished prior to February 2, 1920, in the parts of the British dominions to which the order applies.

The enjoyment of the rights conferred by the British Copyright Act, 1911, is conditional upon publication of the work in Great Britain not later than six months after the termination of the war, and commences after such publication.

PLANS TO EXPAND LIBRARIES WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Difference of opinion regarding the advisability of inaugurating at this time a drive for a \$2,000,000 fund in behalf of the "Books for Everybody" movement, proposed by the American Library Association, prevailed here at a meeting of the librarians of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Delaware and Maryland. It is the plan to spend the fund within three years in founding business and technical libraries, promoting the extension of the country library project, supplying libraries for ships of the merchant marine, coast guard stations and lighthouses, the maintenance of European headquarters for international exchange of library information, and to develop better citizens by promoting reading by aliens of books about America.

Reports presented at the session re-

vealed that only 794, or 27 per cent of the 2964 counties in the United States have libraries with more than 5000 volumes. Thirty states serve less than 50 per cent of their residents.

LEGISLATURE DROPS NEW YORK CITY OFFICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—The Assembly,

after a lengthy debate and similar action by the Senate, has voted to abolish the office of chamberlain in the New York City administration. Other bills passed by the Assembly include an appropriation of \$25 a month to disabled world war veterans during such disability; an appropriation of \$2,500,000 for the acquisition of land for state park purposes within forest preserve counties; an appropriation of \$25,000

to enable state officers and employees who went to war without the consent of the Governor, to collect the excess in compensation paid by the State over that paid while in service. The health insurance bill has been sidetracked by the proposition of the Assembly Committee on Rules to appoint a committee of 10 residents of the State to study alleged needs for such legislation.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Public Economics Appearing Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALLEGHENY, Pennsylvania—Economics in public administration are already beginning to appear hereabouts as a result of the federal prohibition amendment, according to officials connected with various public institutions. The exodus of the saloon has caused a marked decrease in the number of prisoners in the Allegheny county workhouse, says the report of the superintendent of the institution. On December 31, 1919, there were fewer prisoners there than at any time since May 31, 1888. "In 1919," says the report, "3428 prisoners were received, or more than 300 less than the average for 50 years." The superintendent also says that the necessity for an inebriate asylum is much lessened, and he recommends that consideration be given to the question of whether it would be wise and economical to establish a prison hospital as originally planned.

Big Reduction in Relief Work
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CORTLAND, New York—A marked reduction in poverty as a result of prohibition is reported by Walter Angell, social worker and an authority on home conditions in this city. The number of persons to whom he administered temporary relief dropped from 700 in the winter of 1918 to 200 in the winter of 1919, he says, and not a case of improper guardianship of children was reported. It is no longer a common occurrence to find children lacking shoes and clothing or families living on potatoes and water. According to Mr. Angell.

During the last six months of wet rule there were 58 cases of offenses other than drunkenness in the City Court; during the first six months of dry rule these were reduced to 46. There were 116 cases of intoxication during the last six months of wet rule, but during the first six months of the dry régime these were reduced to 21. An even sharper contrast is shown in the number of crimes committed during the last wet month and the first dry month, the figures being 52 and eight, respectively.

Real estate men say that it is practically impossible to rent or buy a house in Cortland, that many former saloons are occupied, and that rents of places vacated by saloons will in time equal or exceed former rates. Real estate men say that it is practically impossible to rent or buy a house in Cortland, that many former saloons are occupied, and that rents of places vacated by saloons will in time equal or exceed former rates.

WIDE VARIANCE IN SEED PRICES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

DURHAM, New Hampshire—Prices on the same varieties of seed ranging from \$12.34 to \$23.50 when bought by the ounce and from \$50.73 to \$115.75 when bought by the pound, are reported by Prof. J. R. Hepler, the New Hampshire College specialist in vegetable gardening. "The quality of the seeds is not known to us," says Professor Hepler, "but so far as we know, the houses quoted are all reliable. In buying seed, it will pay, of course, to sacrifice the quality or to purchase from unreliable houses. But after this precaution has been taken, I believe that there is still a saving to be gained by studying the market."

CANAL PROJECT DISAPPROVED
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Construction by the government at this time of a ship canal to connect Lakes Erie and Ontario is disapproved in a report sent to Congress yesterday by the Engineer Corps. The report said the canal would not justify the expense until an outlet for deep sea ships through the St. Lawrence had been provided.

CARNEGIE FOUNDATION CHANGE
NEW YORK, New York—Dr. James Cowland Angell, for many years Dean of the University of Chicago, has been elected president and chief executive officer of the Carnegie Foundation.

LEGISLATURE DROPS NEW YORK CITY OFFICE

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ALBANY, New York—The Assembly,

after a lengthy debate and similar action by the Senate, has voted to abolish the office of chamberlain in the New York City administration. Other bills passed by the Assembly include an appropriation of \$25 a month to disabled world war veterans during such disability; an appropriation of \$2,500,000 for the acquisition of land for state park purposes within forest preserve counties; an appropriation of \$25,000

OVERALLS CLUBS SPREAD IN SOUTH

State After State Joins in the Movement Against Prevailing High Prices of Clothing—An Economy Club for Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Overall clubs, similar to that organized this week by the Birmingham (Alabama) club, are being formed with remarkable spontaneity throughout the entire South as a means of combating present high clothing prices. Already clubs have been formed in several of the large cities.¹ Members of the clubs are urged not to pay more than \$2 a suit for overalls, a striking contrast with present prices of \$60 and \$75 for suits of clothing in southern cities.

Next Sunday the Atlanta Overalls Club is to be formed. John A. Mangat, fair price commissioner of Georgia, is negotiating for the purchase of 3000 overalls suits, to be worn by members of the club until prices of clothing decreases decidedly.

An economy club for women and children is also to be organized, according to the Rev. John W. Ham, of the Baptist Tabernacle.

Part of the pledge already signed by 200 members of the joint organization of Atlanta reads as follows:

"We hereby pledge ourselves to wear overalls on business and all other occasions until the price of clothing hits the toboggan and arrives at a reasonable figure. We also agree to do business with members of this organization in preference to those who do not belong.

In Birmingham, where the first club is said to have started, Alvin H. Douglas, former city judge, has been elected president. The only requirement of the club is that each member must don denim. No dues need be paid.

Many stat's throughout the Union are supporting the movement, according to letters and telegrams already received by Theodore Lamar, secretary of the Alabama movement.

"We have been sitting idle as prices of commodities have moved higher and higher," said William Fort, Judge of the Circuit Court in Birmingham. "Now is the time to do something. We must enter this movement with the resolve to see it through."

Other places in the South where clubs have been formed and which are interested in the movement include Decatur, Alabama; Johnson City, Knoxville, Nashville, Tennessee; Lynchburg, Blacksburg, Roanoke, Virginia; Natchez, Mississippi; Columbia, South Carolina; Asheville, Greenville and Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and Columbus, Georgia.

In Decatur, many professional and business men have already appeared in overalls. At the University of Tennessee students are attending classes clad in overalls, and practically the entire student body of Tulane University at New Orleans is soon to "Don the denims." Mayor David Stanger of Blacksburg appeared in court recently in overalls, and 3000 names have been signed to pledges in Nashville.

Overalls Clubs Increasing

Movement Started in the Southern United States Is Spreading

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Another phase of the battle against high prices is the "direct action" against expensive clothes and the "overall clubs" movement that started in a small way in southern United States is rapidly spreading, reports of additional members of the movement coming from the west and the north yesterday.

At the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut, the protest has taken the form of an "old clothes club." Students are asked to wear old clothes, "in order to bring down the present high cost of clothing," and those arraying themselves in new suits will be regarded as guilty of a serious breach of social etiquette," according to the word that has gone forth there.

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A report from Spokane, Washington, says that the chief of the fire department and many city firemen reported for duty on Wednesday in \$8 khaki suits instead of the regulation blue uniforms which now cost \$72. Those are reserved for formal occasions.

At Roanoke, Virginia, three overall and one apron club were organized at four different mass meetings of citizens. A total of 1400 was enrolled.

Many Greenville, South Carolina, business and professional men appeared in overalls yesterday as a protest against the high price of clothing.

Every member of the student body at the University of South Carolina at Columbia has agreed to wear overalls until "such time as the prices of clothing reach a reasonable figure." The Gee Club will discard the conventional evening dress in favor of denim in its concert tour.

Fifteen hundred men have joined the "old clothes and overall club" organized at Richmond, Virginia, to combat the high cost of living.

John A. Mangat, chairman of the Georgia Fair Price Commission, called on citizens of Atlanta yesterday to organize an overall club as a protest against clothing prices. He announced he had placed an order for 5000 pairs of overalls to be furnished members at wholesale prices.

CONFIRMATION OF DEMOTT SHOOTING

American Killed in Germany in

"Attempt to Escape," State Department Is Informed—Facts Are Being Investigated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Official confirmation was received yesterday at the State Department of reports that Paul Roome Demott of Paterson, New Jersey, had been killed by guards at Wesel, Germany, on Sunday afternoon. The message was dated at Berlin on Monday and had been delayed in transmission.

The department announced that it was investigating all facts in connection with the case. The department had previously made representations to the Berlin Government with regard to Mr. Demott. It was said yesterday that it is customary in such cases for the government which has been at fault or negligent to present an apology and to pay an indemnity.

The confirmation of the news of the execution came from the United States Commissioner at Berlin, who reported that a representative of the German Foreign Office had just called on him to express the profound regret of the German Government that Mr. Demott had been shot by soldiers guarding him at Wesel in "an attempt to escape."

It was further said that the German Government had called for further details, which would be communicated to the commissioner.

Steps had been taken before the shooting of Mr. Demott to safeguard his rights as a citizen of the United States, and German officials had reported that they had learned unofficially that the extreme penalty would not be inflicted.

Mr. Demott had an emergency passport issued him through the United States embassy in London on September 3, 1919. He said that he had been in Great Britain since June of that year and wished to go to France for relief work. A letter from the Friends War Victims Relief Committee requested that the passports be given him. He apparently went to England from the United States on a seaman's certificate.

With regard to the case of John Reed, reported executed by Finnish authorities, it was said that indications were that the report was not correct.

INEFFICIENCY IN CENSUS ALLEGED

Failure to Use Civil Service Methods in the Selection of the Enumerators Is Blamed for the Reported Shortcomings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The alleged inefficiency in the taking of the 1920 census and alleged "graft and crime" by federal prohibition agents is due to failure to use civil service methods in the selection of census takers and enforcement agents, according to Sedley H. Phinney, assistant secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League.

"Numerous editorials in newspapers," says Mr. Phinney, "indicate a widespread conviction that the census has been carelessly taken. The likelihood of such trouble was predicted by the National Civil Service Reform League when in 1918 it opposed that section of the census bill which practically exempted the 400 supervisors and 85,000 enumerators from the provisions of the civil service law. The league pointed out that the censuses of 1890 and 1900 were costly and inaccurate. As an illustration of partisanship, in 1900, in order to secure an additional congressman, which required additional inhabitants in a Republican portion of Maryland, names were taken from hotel registers, while in the Democratic portions of New York City some 400,000 names were conveniently lost sight of. It cited other cases of gross frauds and incompetence and even of the appointment of notorious criminals as enumerators, and urged that the positions be filled according to fitness and not to political influence, but in vain. The league also protested against the exemption from the civil service law of the federal prohibition agents. The result of that exemption has been that the press is full of stories of graft and crime by these men. A notable instance is that of a prohibition agent who shot and killed an alleged 'bootlegger' in New York City. It is said that he had served a six-year term in Sing Sing under another name for highway robbery. Proper examination under the civil service would have prevented his appointment.

"The census is being taken probably inaccurately and graft is now occurring under prohibition enforcement, but it is not too late to learn the lesson from these mistakes. Our country is now taking an important place in the world. Its affairs have become tremendously complex and important to us all. We cannot afford to make mistakes through incompetence. Government employees must be appointed for merit and not for politics. These are examples of what may be expected to happen if the present Congress should adopt the pending War Department reorganization bill with the provision it originally contained exempting from the civil service law all civilian employees attached to the reserve army. The National Civil Service Reform League is exerting its influence to have this provision struck from the bill. It

BRITISH PLANS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE

Whitley Report Submits Scheme to Remedy Defects While Not Impairing What Experience Has Shown to Be Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The reorganization committee of the Civil Service National Whitley Council, which has been engaged in investigating the scope and duties of the clerical classes of the Civil Service, with a view to framing a scheme for its reconstruction, has just issued its report.

The report, while not going so far as might have been wished in some respects regarding women in the Civil Service, is nevertheless a great step forward. Furthermore it is an agreed report drawn up by a committee composed entirely of past and present civil servants, and therefore thoroughly conversant with the public service.

Rules May Be Valueless

In submitting the report the committee emphasizes the fact that rules and regulations are valueless unless interpreted and administered in a broad and sympathetic manner. "Throughout our deliberations," they state, "we have striven to promote what we conceive to be the best interests equally of the State and of the Civil Service; we have endeavored to remedy what has appeared to us to be defective, while at the same time not impairing what experience has shown to be good; and in all that we have proposed we have kept steadily in view the ideal of an efficient and contented public service."

The committee recognizes that the war has left its mark upon the Civil Service. New and improvised departments have been formed, all of which has accentuated the need for overhauling the machinery of the service.

Employment of Women

Regarding the question of the employment of women in the Civil Service, now that the sex qualification has been removed, the committee states it is breaking new ground and is working in a field of strictly limited experience. While it is impossible for it at this stage to attempt a full solution of the new and complex problems involved in the employment of women side by side with men, the committee has endeavored to insure that women shall be afforded full and liberal opportunities for securing the higher administrative posts in the Civil Service.

With respect to recruitment, status, pay and general conditions of service, the committee admits there should be no sex differentiation and agree that within the parallel classes of the Civil Service women should be given a status and authority identical to the men. It also proposes that during the experimental period there should be separate establishment lists for men and women, and that the promotion of men and women should proceed separately as vacancies occur in the higher establishment reserved for either sex. It recommends that the policy of training and promotion should apply equally to the parallel classes of men and women, and that women should be regarded as available for employment on the same work as within the several classes, and that women should be given the widest opportunity of proving their administrative capacity.

Four Classes Proposed

The committee recommends the employment of four different classes, namely a writing assistant class, for simple mechanical work; a clerical class for the better sort of work included in the first main category; an executive class, and an administrative class. The salary scale recommended for these classes, assessed on a pre-war basis, exclusive of war bonus, is: writing assistant class 18s. to 36s. a week by 2s. annual increments. Clerical class £60 to £250 attainable at 36s. (maximum for women £180 attainable at 34). Clerical class (higher grade) maximum for men £400, women £200. Executive class (for the higher work of supply and accounting and other executive and specialized work); entrants of both sexes will be re-

garded as members of a training grade and will commence at £100 rising to £400 in the case of men and £300 in the case of women.

In regard to the administrative class the committee recommends the continuance of the present system of selecting men by means of open competitive examination in the subjects embraced by the various university courses. The committee does not contemplate that recruitment should be solely from outside the service and recommend that a central authority should be established to investigate the qualifications of candidates already in the service, who are recommended by the heads of their departments. Men and women so recruited should be regarded as a cadet corps from which selection should be made to higher administrative posts. Members of the cadet corps should be subject to a strict probation of two years. The scale of pay recommended for cadets is £200 rising to £500 for men and £400 for women.

Seven-Hour Day Proposed

The committee also makes recommendations for facilitating promotion as between the lower classes of the service, and a working day of seven hours, with Saturday a half holiday.

In giving effect to the revised classification the committee contemplates that Class L clerks will become members of the cadet corps of the administrative class; that existing intermediate officers will be transferred to the executive class, and that existing supervising assistant clerks and assistant clerks will be transferred to the higher and lower grades of the clerical class respectively. The committee is of opinion that existing section and division clerks should normally be assigned to the executive class.

ATHLETIC REVIVAL IS FEATURE IN FRANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Paul Deschanel, the President of the French Republic, is extremely active attending several functions every day either in Paris or in the provinces. Speaking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, he remarked that his experiences had been extremely varied and that he wished to make himself known to the people of France, but that his experiences were indeed too varied, and that he would have to cut down his program.

Nevertheless, recently, he found time to go down to Antibes, which is one of the prettiest of the Riviera resorts, half-way between Cannes and Nice, and there opened a new stadium. The rise of Antibes is remarkable. The opening of this stadium is of course a noteworthy local event, but it is much more than that—it is an indication of the place that sport is taking in French life.

Already at Paris there is the Pershing stadium, which was built by the Americans and is very helpful in the encouragement of athletics in the north. Now the Antibes stadium is intended to be its counterpart in the south. It is planned to hold great international meetings there, and as the Riviera is a favorite resort of Britons and Americans this magnificent ground will soon become extremely well known.

It is in fact something more than a mere sports ground. There is an amphitheater something like those of Aries and Nimes where open-air dramatic entertainments can be held. It has a Roman character. There is a desire to revive the great outdoor recreations and the big popular festivals of other days.

Perhaps the most striking feature of modern France is the revival of athletics. Athletics in the broad sense, although certain sports had their little bands of followers, were largely unknown in France before the war. Now France has become one of the foremost nations in Europe in athletics. Schools and colleges had no games. They were unknown to the curriculum. Neither professor nor pupil would have dreamt of wasting his time on them. Now the French have imitated the English, and everywhere there are clubs and societies for physical training.

The new President went down to Antibes for the opening of this stadium because he is himself an apostle of physical training, and, as he declares himself, anxious to encourage the new movement among his fellow countrymen.

MERCHANT FLEET FOR UNITED STATES

Shipping Board Working to Establish Permanent One to Carry American Products, Says Rear Admiral Benson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Shipping Board has been working ever since the signing of the Armistice to make permanent the re-created American merchant fleet, so Rear Admiral W. S. Benson said at the ninth annual dinner of the National Marine League on Tuesday. In order to accomplish this, the board is convinced, he said, that the ships now owned and controlled by it must be absorbed ultimately by private capital, owned and controlled by Americans and operated in open competition with the merchant fleets of the world, carrying the products of the United States to all parts of the world.

Charging that propagandists are at work to destroy the revived American merchant marine, Admiral Benson urged hearty support of everything tending to buildup and strengthen it, saying that the unusually high record of performance of the shipbuilder, the ship operator and the men who man the ships is often forgotten, due to such propaganda, frequently appearing in the press under a foreign date line. Since America has been building ships for herself she has produced 2093 with an 11,706,836 deadweight tonnage, 1185 of which ships have been delivered, he said. Of the war construction order, there are 426 ships yet to be built.

At the present time the Shipping Board is operating 453 ships in trade between the United States and northern European ports, 115 to ports of southern Europe, 11 to the Indian Ocean, 12 to Australia and New Zealand, 13 to the Hawaiian Islands, 27 to the Orient, 18 to the Philippines, and 142 to South America, he said.

"America must wake up to the big opportunities developing for commercial advancement. Old commercial relations broken off by the war are being renewed," continued Admiral Benson. "The commercial advantages enjoyed by the enemy are no longer theirs. It is the trade which they have developed to a high degree that now offers itself."

The admiral proposed that Congress enact a maritime insurance law and that the navy extend its wireless telegraph service, both of which measures would stimulate the upbuilding of a merchant marine, he thought.

Fifty per cent of the men placed on ships by the recruiting service of the Shipping Board are Americans, as opposed to but 10 per cent in 1917, so Capt. Irving L. Evans of the service reported.

COLLECTION OF POLL TAXES TO CONTINUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Salvador has informed the Minister of the Arbitration Court, leaving out the United States, that it had previously been officially announced here that the United States would not oppose such a court.

"Furthermore," says Mr. Deland, "if all citizens had paid their taxes before becoming delinquent, there never would have been any hardship in meeting this legal obligation. In convenient places throughout the city 26 branch collection offices were established, then the delinquents were given 14 days to make the payment, with the warning that the serving of a warrant would follow the failure to pay. Now they do not like the way it is being followed up. We are going to continue, however, and if necessary, there will be a reinforced vigor, a delegating of more constables and more warrants."

The percentage of poll tax collections in Boston is gradually and surely climbing up. On the 1918 polls, 58 per cent has been collected and on the 1919 polls, the collections have reached 46 per cent.

PRESIDENT'S SUMMER PLAN TO BE REVISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Following announcements that President Wilson would not spend the coming summer at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, at the country home of Charles R. Crane, it is said at the White House that Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the President's physician, still wanted to have Mr. Wilson go to some coast resort, and that places along the New England coast were under special consideration.

It was also said that White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, was proposed as the President's summer home and in view of its nearness to Washington, it is considered probable that the eventual decision may be in favor of the Virginia locality. The reason assigned for the decision not to take the Crane cottage for the summer was that the locality would be too noisy, because foghorns from ships and the whistles of locomotives could be heard.

ARBITRATION COURT REPORT IS DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Salvador has informed the Minister of the Arbitration Court, leaving out the United States, that it had previously been officially announced here that the United States would not oppose such a court.

NEED OF UNSKILLED WORKERS IS SHOWN

President of Inter-Racial Council Submits Figures to Show That the United States Is Short More Than 4,000,000 Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—In support of the contention of the Inter-Racial Council that the industries of the United States are short from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 unskilled workers as a result of the dwindling of immigration during the war, William H. Barr, president of the council, calls attention to certain official statistics.

Total immigration during the five years 1910-14 amounted to 5,929,333, and emigration during that same period totaled 2,759,654, according to Mr. Barr's statement, which continues:

"In 1914, immigration was increasing in volume steadily. Assuming that immigration and emigration would have continued at the 1914 rate, we would have received in round numbers 7,000,000 immigrants for the five-year period from 1915 to 1919, inclusive. And at the rate of emigration for 1914, about 3,170,000 would have returned, so that we would have had an excess of immigration over emigration of more than 3,800,000. From 1915 to 1919 there arrived 1,612,743 persons and 1,180,859 departed from the country. Deducting the net immigration for the war period, amounting to about 430,000, the number shut out from America by the war was approximately 3,370,000.

"In reaching its estimate that the industries are short from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 immigrant workers, The Inter-Racial Council also considered the new basis of employment in many of the industries where larger working forces are required as a result of the average reduction of the workday from a ten-hour to an eight-hour period. There are approximately 8,000,000 foreign born wage earners in manufacturing, mining, transportation and other industries. The more or less general acceptance of the eight-hour work day by industry has resulted in an approximate loss in production man-hours' which represents the labor of from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 foreign born workers. The industries have reported that it is almost impossible for them to get men and that there has been a continuous drop in production. "Analysis of immigration and emi-

gration for the period of 12 months following the armistice shows that 214,421 persons left the country and 201,475 persons arrived: Twelve of the races listed as arriving during this period supply skilled and professional labor, chiefly, and for these the figures are 109,028 entering and 43,325 departing from the country.

"But the figures on the unskilled labor coming to and going away from America tell a different story. For the 22 white races supplying unskilled labor, chiefly in the iron and steel mills, textile factories, railroads, farms, and construction work, the official figures show that 68,790 came into this country and 166,325 went out, and of those coming 38,000 were Mexicans who did not relieve the labor situation except in three southern states. Eliminating Mexicans, we have a total of 30,000 unskilled immigrant workmen and their families. This demonstrates that approximately five times as many unskilled male immigrant workers left this country from November, 1918, to October, 1919, as came in during that period."

LAW LIFTED TO SAVE SUGAR BEET CROP

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An order was issued yesterday by

B. W. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, suspending the immigration laws so as to admit laborers from Mexico and Canada "for the exclusive purpose of cultivating and harvesting sugar beet crops in the states of Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Iowa, and Nebraska."

The order was issued, it was said, after the department had been informed that Congress could not act in time to save the sugar beet crop in the western states.

JOHN REED SAID TO BE IN FINLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—John Reed, who was reported to have been captured and executed by Finnish officials recently, was last reported, according to the best information available at the State Department yesterday, in the hands of the Finnish authorities at Abo, Finland. It was not believed he had been executed, though information was not available. Many influential persons have inquired concerning Mr. Reed, it was said. Mr. Reed is an author and journalist who was indicted for alleged Communist tendencies following his return to Soviet Russia some months ago. He is a citizen of the United States, a graduate of Harvard University.

MANY LANDLORDS YIELD TO NEW LAW

Limit Fixed in New York Statute on Rent Increase—Courts Are Still Filled With Tenants Protesting Against Demands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The new rent law prohibiting landlords from increasing rents more than 25 per cent of the amount charged in April, 1919, applies to all houses used for dwelling purposes, irrespective of whether high-priced or low-priced places, according to Arthur J. Willey, chairman of the Mayor's committee on rent proportioning.

Complaints have been made by tenants in high-class apartment houses that their landlords have demanded excessive rent increases. They say that they are willing to pay moderate increases, but charge that the landlords are renting their apartments over their heads to others at much higher rentals, under the impression that they are exempt from the provisions of the new law.

Such action, it is thought, cannot fail to result in much confusion of October 1, when old leases expire and new ones go into effect. If the tenant can prove that the landlord is demanding an illegal increase, he can obtain a stay from the court for as long as a year, it may be, to enable him to find a suitable home in that same neighborhood, if desired, and at a fair and reasonable rent. That will effectively prevent the new lessee from moving in, and if he, and others in similar positions, bring suit against the landlords, to give them possession of the apartments for which they have signed leases, an immense amount of litigation will be involved.

The courts continue to be crowded with tenants protesting against excessive rent increases or notices of dispossessions. But it is also said that many landlords are yielding to the law and settling cases out of court.

A number of tenants in one house appeared in court with agreements signed by their landlord to the effect that he would increase rents only enough to meet increased expenses and with statistics to show that such increases amounted to but 50 cents a month for each tenant instead of \$5 the landlord demanded. The court settled the case in favor of the tenant on the 50-cent basis.

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Most of Them Priced Below Present Cost

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Hemmed Cotton Towels.....doz. 2.25, 3.00 and 4.50
regularly 3.00 to 6.00

Hemstitched Cotton Towels.....doz. 3.00, 4.50 and 5.00
regularly 4.50 to 6.75

Striped Huckaback Towels, hemstitched.....doz. 3.50
regularly 5.00

Hemstitched Union Linen Huckaback Towels.....doz. 5.00
regularly 6.75

All Linen Scotch Huckaback Towels.....doz. 9.00 and 12.00
regularly 12.00 and 15.00

5,000 yards All Linen Scotch Crash Toweling,
bleached heavy weight.....yd. 39¢
regularly 55¢

Hemmed Turkish Bath Towels.....doz. 2.50, 4.50 and 6.00
regularly 3.50 to 7.50

PORUGAL REMOVES NATIONAL STIGMA

Government Suddenly Determines to Apply Law for Suppression of Public Gambling and Gaming Houses Everywhere

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON Portugal—A sensation has been caused in Portugal by the sudden determination of the government to apply the long-standing law for the suppression of public gambling and gaming houses. Possibly if there had been any long-standing warning there would have been no subsequent fact, for the influences in this matter in Portugal are strangely strong. There was no warning of any kind, until the day before, that such a movement was about to be made; and it came upon the public like a flash of lightning and astonished them. By some this heroic determination was attributed to the belief that the government felt itself to be in the most desperate situation, and, hardly knowing what to do for the best, suddenly determined to do what was obviously right and to chance the result.

It has been said that public opinion applauds this act. Certainly, but that is not by any means the end of the matter so far as the government is concerned. There are the greatest interests attached to this business, public officials in hundreds have grown rich on it, some persons of power in the State are concerned with it, and while Portugal is conducted on anything like its present lines it is a dangerous thing for a government to offend these interests. But a violent campaign was being conducted against them by a leading newspaper, and the proletariat, already much worked up in the revolutionary way, was finding this a new affair for its most serious consideration. At the time of the government's determination the air was full of rumors of the pending railway strike and all that might follow upon it. This, then, seemed to many to be a remarkable moment for such a decision, and it was implied that the government was desperate.

An "Awful Bother Abroad"

This may seem to be a strange or exaggerated view of the circumstances of a matter which, on the surface, or on a bald or brief statement, might seem to other peoples to be a simple and ordinary thing. What more natural and proper, it might be asked, than that the government should suppress gaming houses? Other governments have done it. Yes, but a very extraordinary state of things exists in Portugal, one that those who have not lived there can hardly understand or believe in. In a manner that can scarcely be comprehended, the story of the cases never seems to have properly leaked out, and yet here the whole business is the most public affair conceivable. Apart from the general and public evidence, the writer has probed the thing through, and has been continually told that "There will be an awful bother abroad when they know what Portugal is doing."

There has, of course, always been gambling in Portugal, as in every other country in the world. Many years ago, however, the dispositions and provisions in this matter suddenly became intensified. This was round about the time of the revolution when, if certain political ideals were exalted, many others fell, as is often the way with ideals at the time of revolutions. The people were excited, and they took to gambling more than before, besides which there was an increase of public corruption which facilitated schemes of this sort. There were laws against it, but somehow these failed to operate. The specious excuse was often made that it was necessary to attract visitors to the country, and that these visitors liked the "jogo," and that, therefore, in the interests of Portugal, it was impolitic

AMERICAN WALNUT
The Cabinet-wood of the Elect

THE HAPPY FACT about this "Noble Cabinet-Wood" is that there still is plenty of it (though some, unformed, are not aware of the truth).

The Book of American Walnut is ready. It deserves a place on your library shelf. We will send it with our compliments (Thank you).

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to interfere. This excuse has even been made in Parliament in the most recent times.

A Medium of Bribery

Under the Republic the gaming houses fast increased in number and the "jogo" permeated all classes. As the unapplied law was still rigidly against it, it obviously became a medium of the most extensive graft or bribery. Public officials, from the smallest upward to the highest, had to be appeased. Thus an unwritten law in this respect came to be established as against the written law. There was something in the nature of a recognized scale of terms of the bribery and corruption, and in the circumstances the promoters of the "jogo" developed an amazing impudence which they have maintained ever since.

Despite the law, they proceeded to build gambling houses in Lisbon, at the seaside pleasure resorts, at Oporto, and in places large and small, all over the country, in the most palatial style and conducted them in many cases on the grandest system. They were erected in the most public places, conducted most openly, directions as to how to find them were often set up in the streets and roads, and they were regularly advertised in the newspapers.

As this state of things became intensified, as has been recounted, under the Republic, so again it has become still further intensified during and since the war, and especially during the Sidonio Pais presidency, and once again when Portugal, along with other nations, began to find herself in keen financial difficulties, and the people generally were inclined to adopt a reckless mode of procedure, all the more so as most of the ministries of recent times have commanded very little general respect. The government still took no action, despite the enormous increase in the gaming, and rightly or wrongly the conviction increased among everybody in Portugal that the government as a government and its individuals also, derived certain definite and considerable financial advantages from what was going on. And again in the last few weeks there has been another development of the increase, a further stage in the intensification. New houses on a grander scale have been opened in Lisbon and elsewhere, and building schemes have been in progress at such resorts as Estoril.

A Question of Progress

It may be now stated that, as a gambling country, and a country for gambling, Portugal is easily at the head of all other countries. There is an amount of play going on that, for its total extent and turnover, would make the balance sheet of the Principality of Monaco look a very small and insignificant thing. This news will surprise people who have regarded Portugal as a quiet and careful little country of more or less irreproachable public morals. But this is by no means exaggeration, and the "social canker," as the newspaper "Seculo" calls it every time, is so extensive and the government has become so much involved in it that the welfare of the state is most seriously endangered by it. This is not only a question of ideas and morals, it is a question of Portuguese progress and prosperity.

Consider this fact that, gaming being all the time illegal, there are known to be no fewer than six hundred roulette tables that have been in constant and public use in Lisbon alone. A light railway, with stations at about every one or two kilometers, runs along the right bank of the Tagus from Lisbon round the corner of the estuary and along what is known as the Portuguese Riviera to the Estoril and Cascaes, which is the terminus. This strip of land is only 25 kilometers long, but there are no fewer than 300 casinos of one kind and another, from the handsome and luxurious institutions to attract the rich

and the visitors, to the humbler restaurant-casinos and the places for the working classes—of the demoralization of whom in this respect some sad exposures have been made of late.

The state of things is perhaps as bad in Oporto; some say it is worse, and it must certainly be pretty bad for there to have been demonstrations in the streets against it by a section of the community who felt that the situation was becoming desperate. As for the country districts, take the little town of Braga for example. It has a population of some 30,000, and it has 30 casinos. Roulette is the game chiefly played at all these places.

CONDITIONS IN BRITISH NEWSPAPER INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Viscount Burnham, presiding at the annual general meeting of the Newspaper Press Fund, said that it was gratifying to think that the relations of all classes engaged in newspaper work had so far been adjusted without serious trouble or dissatisfaction.

The profession was in a stage of transition, which had been hastened by the moving events of the last five years. The great cause of social discontent was not inequality in the general sense, but inequality founded on injustice. It was the belief of those who were seeking to turn the destinies of the nation into new paths that intellectual work was in itself inferior to manual work.

Their intellectual workers were supposed to belong to a parasitic and an altogether subordinate class, to be placed in the new class, the "salaried," whose standards reached certain levels but were considerably below those of manual workers. He was glad to feel that workers of all kinds were to receive a fair share, but at the same time it was useless to deny the facts which faced them.

The price of paper had advanced to four or five times what it was before the war, and supplies had decreased, while the demands had grown. The cost of distribution had increased three times and also that of production.

Those were conditions which he thought had come to stay. He was not complaining that manual workers had asked for and obtained new scales of pay, but he did not think that there should be a disadvantage to the mental worker. A profession could not be properly established when such conditions existed.

With all due regard to the part played by manual laborers, he considered that such disadvantages, which undoubtedly did exist, were based on unreasonable consideration. A sense of fair play was needed throughout the industry.

TRIP TO CATHERINE RIVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Mr. Justice Ewing, who has been investigating matters in connection with recent disturbances at Port Darwin, arrived in Sydney on his return. He travelled to the Catherine River, about 200 miles inland through the mineral belt, which for grazing or agriculture seemed valueless. But he was informed on very good authority that 50 miles further back from there began an immense area of "the finest cattle raising country in Australia." It extended from the West Australian border right across to the borders of Queensland, and back to the Gulf of Carpentaria. This included the celebrated Barclay tablelands.

Both Chambers of Federal Assembly Decide to Enter and Delete "American Clause"—Referendum to Be Held Soon

SWISS TO VOTE ON ENTRY INTO LEAGUE

Both Chambers of Federal Assembly Decide to Enter and Delete "American Clause"—Referendum to Be Held Soon

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland—The Swiss Federal Assembly, convened in an extraordinary session recently, decided in both chambers by a large majority to adhere to its decision of November 21 of last year, to enter into the League of Nations, and this notwithstanding America's abstention hitherto from this League. The National Assembly, in order to render this speedy entry possible, by an equally large majority struck out the so-called "American clause" from the bill of November 21, which ordained that the finally decisive referendum should only take place after the entry of the United States.

This might have been foreseen. The decision of the Council of the League of Nations, given at its second meeting in London in the middle of last month, by which the Swiss military neutrality was explicitly and unequivocally acknowledged, even though Switzerland entered the League of Nations, awakened great satisfaction in Switzerland. The Council of the League of Nations has, besides this, declared itself ready to admit Switzerland as an original member of the League, even should the referendum take place after the given term of two months, with the sole condition that the popular referendum should be held "as soon as possible." It is not difficult, therefore, for the Federal Council to obtain consent for the country to enter the League and to strike out the "American clause."

The popular referendum can now really take place as soon as possible. Three Possibilities Set Forth

The Swiss Federal Council, in its message to the National Assembly, has taken pains to explain in detail why the "American clause" should be struck out. The Federal Council says, "There are three possibilities. First, that America will still enter shortly. It is self-evident that every one desires this. Not only will America strengthen the feeling of reconciliation in the League of Nations, but besides that, a League of Nations without America would be, especially in the economic sphere, far weaker than is desirable. We must therefore all hope that America will soon enter. If that should occur then it would be a pity and quite useless if Switzerland were now to remain out, and lose the chance of becoming an original member.

The second possibility is that America does not enter at all, and that those politicians in America who wish for American isolation in the sphere of international politics, and refuse all association with European interests. The Federal Council puts the question whether, in this case, it would suit Switzerland to stand solid, with such a power? On both material and ideal grounds Switzerland should not renounce its association with her sister nations in Europe. The third possibility is that America enters, but only after some time. What would Switzerland gain by not having entered at the begin-

ning? Would it be very honorable for an independent state only to turn its eyes to America?

Discussion Not Limited

"However profound the sympathy and community of ideas may be, which bind the old Swiss democracy to the overseas republic, still it does not seem worthy of a state like ours to blindly follow in the beaten track of another state. The history of Switzerland, her geographical position and the conditions of her economic existence, imperiously demand the absolute assertion of her independence, and warn her against any limitation of the free development of our country's future."

The following discussions in the National Council were in no way limited to the question of the "American" clause. On the contrary, the question as to whether the entry of Switzerland into the League of Nations, with or without America, was really desirable, was handled again from all its various sides. It is true that a great manifesto, signed by number of well-known politicians, professors, and also by the former chief of the Swiss Army, General Wille, was spread on a large scale, in which the retention of this "American" clause was urgently demanded, but at the end these advocates for the solidarity of America and Switzerland declared that they would be against the entry of Switzerland into the League of Nations even if America were to join. Could their advocacy for the American clause be seriously considered in consequence?

Socialists Against Motion

The parliamentary opponents of the entry did not follow the example of these gentlemen, and carried out the struggle on higher grounds, without troubling themselves overmuch about the "American" clause itself. The Socialist leader from Basle declared that this was the fight between capitalism and Socialism. "There you hear it for yourselves," cried the Liberal deputy for Lausanne Dr. de Meuron to those in the bourgeois parties, who were hesitating. "Do you still wish to play into the hands of the Socialists?" On which the leader of the Socialist-fraction, Mr. Grimm from Berne, thought it necessary to talk less socialistically and dogmatically than his colleague from Basle and began as if he were the greatest patriot to emphasize "the sublime mission of Switzerland which every citizen putting aside all class differences should fulfill," that is to fight with all their energy even if they stand alone in the world, for the true, the ideal League of Nations! Mr. Grimm's siren song had no success. Only 17 out of 131 members

present of the bourgeois parties gave their vote against the striking out of the "American" clause, and against the maintenance of the bill for entry of November 21. By 114 votes against 55 (the 38 Socialists present voted unanimously against) the proposal of the Swiss Federal Council was adopted. A couple of days later the Ständerat (by 30 votes to 6) also accepted this decision. Now the last and final word rests with the people, which will make known its will at the referendum on May 16. The country now faces two months of a great and unequalled electoral campaign. But, although the struggle will be hard, nevertheless the greatest chances of victory may be ascribed to the party in favor of entry into the League of Nations.

NEW FEDERATION FORMED IN FRANCE

"Intellectuals" Feel Need of Organizing Into Syndicalist Bodies to Protect Themselves

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—A remarkable movement of "intellectuals" has manifested itself in France. While the working man has his trade union to protect him, the "black coated" worker hitherto has been utterly helpless. Now it is decided that a sort of great confederation composed of trade unions of intellectuals shall be formed, and the manifesto in which the project is set out is signed by all the best-known authors, musicians, inventors, advocate, artist and theatrical folk. At the head of the movement is Louis Barthou who is not only a politician but a well-known literary man and president of the Association of Journalists. The list of names, which includes famous engineers, chemists and professors, is surprisingly representative.

They call themselves the "Compagnons de l'Intelligence" and their object is to safeguard the material conditions of culture in modern society. France has always prided herself upon taking the leading part in European civilization and it is felt that unless something is done the "black coated" worker in these days when living is dear but when the remuneration of the intellectual man has never been lower, will be simply crushed out of existence.

Middle Class Disappearing

Not only, it is stated, is the menace a direct one, but the middle class which formerly assured the "black coated" worker a living is also disappearing.

Intelligence is despised by the aristocrat and by the manual worker. It is looked upon as an unnecessary luxury.

That, says the manifesto, is a national disaster. It is easy to proclaim the dignity of letters and of arts; but the rôle of the intelligence in production, which is the foundation of national life, is ignored. A false doctrine sees in manual labor the generating act of riches and contests for technique and invention their capital importance in the creation of the values.

Economic Life Endangered

Work is only the passive element of production. The intelligence is the fruit-bearing and progressive basis. In denying to the intellectual profession their supremacy the economic life of the country is endangered. It will thus be seen that there is a formidable revolt against the modern materialistic view of life and the Compagnons de l'Intelligence feel that it is necessary to organize themselves in syndicalist bodies to counteract the pressure of working class syndicalism. This is the Third Estate in modern society. There are the employers on the one hand and the workers on the other, and the intellectuals assert their independence.

Their program is to pursue a methodical propaganda. They desire to emphasize the need of disinterestedness in a world given over to brute forces. They also desire to persuade men of letters and artists to take more notice of present-day realities and to persuade technicians that they have an affinity with all other intellectual workers. They desire to bring all these groups together. In practice their objects are thus defined:

- (1). To bring all writers, artists, savants, technicians, and members of liberal professions, now scattered, into existing syndicates or trade unions, and to constitute new syndicates, and thus to found and develop the Confederation of Intellectual Workers.
- (2). To aid intellectual workers to know each other and particularly to form in each town meeting places where intellectual and moral counsels can be exchanged.
- (3). To suggest and to create the means and the institutions capable of favorizing invention in science, art, letters, and in the general domain of thought.
- (4). To propagate, in a spirit of new Saint-Simonism, the French doctrine of the supremacy of the intelligence in society.

Naturally also the new group will concern itself about the material conditions of its members' well-being, their remuneration, and the possibilities of fulfilling the rôle they believe themselves destined to play in the civilization of after-the-war.

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London

HEARTY SEND-OFF FOR SIR A. GEDDES

British Ambassador to United States Is Entertained by English Speaking Union and Eulogized by Earl Reading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Prior to their departure for Washington, Sir Auckland and Lady Geddes were entertained by the English Speaking Union to a farewell dinner at the Hyde Park Hotel, Earl Reading presiding over a large and distinguished gathering, which included J. Butler Wright, Chargé d'Affaires at the American Embassy, and Mrs. Butler Wright, the Viscountess Astor, M. P., Mr. J. L. Garvin, and Sir Alfred and Lady Mond.

The toast of the new Ambassador to the United States was proposed by Earl Reading, seconded by Lady Astor, and supported by Professor McLean.

In reply, Sir Auckland spoke of the importance of mutual Anglo-American respect and understanding, and after some reference to the importance of women's opinion in fostering good relations, he alluded to the Irish question. "It has," he said, "been a real labor of love for me to attempt during last summer and autumn, to assist in reducing to legislative form the first steps that it is possible in the circumstances of the case to take toward ending the unhappy entanglement which enmeshes Irish affairs. I hope and believe that speedily the action which the government has announced its intention of taking, will be recognized for what it is, a sincere attempt to place definitely and finally in the hands of the elected representatives of the Irish people the duty and the responsibility of working out their own salvation and the salvation of their country within the framework of the British Empire."

Ireland's Economic Dependence

"We have to remember, whether one likes it or not, that Ireland for good or ill is inevitably within the sphere of the British economic system. Inevitably Ireland is dependent on this country for coal, for manufactured goods of all sorts, and on the entrepot trade of this country for the supply of raw materials of foreign origin."

"No human power, no legislation, can end that economic and financial association of Irish and British business, nor can any readjustment that I can foresee prevent Ireland suffering because of disturbances of the exchange rate between the London money market and the markets of the outside world, any more than France, or Belgium, or Italy can avoid the economic effects of disturbances of that exchange. All western Europe is economically bound together and the British Isles with the rest."

"We have seen on the Continent of Europe, we can see it from day to day, that you cannot block the old familiar pathways of economic association without producing chaos at both ends of the broken pathway. In all sincerity let me say that I believe that the bill which is now before Parliament is inspired by the most earnest desire on the part of all who were concerned in its preparation, to find some means of breaking the vicious circle in which the affairs of Ireland have been for so many years imprisoned, and of placing responsibility in the hands of elected representatives of the Irish people, without rendering impossible the maintenance of that country's very complicated and not very stable, though at present highly prosperous, economic conditions."

Cause of Peace and Humanity

Proposing the toast of the guests of the evening, Earl Reading said it was eminently fitting that the English Speaking Union should desire to demonstrate its high appreciation of Sir Auckland and Lady Geddes before they set sail for the United States.

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Sir Auckland was going there to interpret their thoughts, their aims, and their spirit. He would be there to remove any misunderstandings that might arise. It would be part of his duty to do all that was possible to promote and perpetuate a good understanding between the American and the British people. There were few great and exalted positions in the Empire, and none was of greater value than that of British Ambassador to the United States. Knowing the tried value of Sir Auckland, the government had elected him for that post, and he thought that all present would agree that it could have made no better appointment. With America and England, he added, lay the future of civilization in the world, and the inspiration of the greatest cause for which any of them could labor—the cause of peace and humanity in the world.

Lady Astor, in seconding the toast, said that when she first met Sir Auckland, she met him with prejudice. "Well, I did," she added. "I only knew what I read and heard about him, but I was amazed to find he was not a venturesome profiteer or a young man on the make. He was an adventurer, but he only ventured for the things that were worth while. I came back and said to my husband, 'I will never make up my mind about anybody until I meet them.' I almost dreaded meeting his wife; I said, 'I know he is delightful, but what do I know about Lady Geddes?' When I met her! I realized why he was so delightful." What was going to help Lady Geddes with the American people, said Lady Astor, was that she was perfectly natural, and she was going to show the Americans an absolutely natural, simple English woman was. She was just like an absolutely natural, simple American woman. "To me," said Lady Astor, "that is one of her greatest charms—that and her wonderful choice in selecting a husband."

Speaking of the relations between the two countries, Lady Astor said that if anything could keep them apart it would be three things, prejudice, pride, and the press. She had no complaint against the press, who had been wonderfully good to her.

The toast was supported by Prof. G. E. MacLean, on behalf of the American University Union.

ENGINEERING NOW CLOSED TO WOMEN

In Britain Demobilization of War Factories and Trade Union Rules Prevent Employment

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—During the last year and a half the need for organization has been steadily driven home to working women as the result of hard experience. Since the demobilization of the great war factories and government departments the tendency has been to try and force women back into domestic service or into the unskilled and least well-paid trades. The passing of the Restoration of Pre-War Practices Act has, for the time being, struck women a heavy blow in closing the door to them in many trades in which they had acquired considerable skill during the war.

It is undeniably hard for women to thus remorselessly excluded from occupations in which they have proved their capacity, but which men claim as their exclusive preserves. The engineering industry is just such a case in point. There is no question of the work being unsuitable to women. That myth has been exploded long ago. Engineering Society Formed

About a year ago the Women's Engineering Society was formed to promote the interest of women in the engineering and allied trades. The society, which has its headquarters in London, collects information in regard to training facilities for women who intend to take up engineering as a profession. It also proposes to open a club and technical library for the

use of members. While the society does not profess to be an employment bureau, it has been possible for it, with the information at its disposal, to find suitable posts for several of its members. Its latest activity is the starting of a little 8-page quarterly—*The Woman Engineer*—to keep members informed of any developments that may be of interest to women engineers.

Miss Haslett, secretary of the Women's Engineering Society, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that since the armistice the position of women in the engineering industry had become very precarious, and the passing of the Restoration of Pre-War Practices Act had made it seem almost hopeless. Nevertheless they were convinced that there should be an opening for women in engineering, and they intended to carry on as best they could until the industry was freely thrown open to women.

Useful Purpose Served

The society, Miss Haslett said, served a useful purpose in keeping the women in touch with things and with each other, for as she explained, most women left in engineering shops are now working as isolated individuals in shops scattered throughout the country, and it is therefore the greatest help and encouragement to them to learn what other women similarly situated are doing.

One distinctly bright spot in the somewhat gloomy prospect is a factory in Scotland which was built expressly for the training of women engineers during the war, and which has turned over from the making of aeroplane engines to the making of motor engines for farm tractors. With the exception of a few men instructors in the factory, which employs about 200, is entirely staffed by women, and the place is still running under practically the same conditions as during the war.

So keen are the girls on their work, Miss Haslett said, that they have even arranged for classes amongst themselves to help them in their work. In answer to a question as to what work women engineers who have been turned out of their jobs are now engaged on, Miss Haslett said that they were taking any work they could get. For instance, one girl who had acquitted herself brilliantly during the war was at present looking after two small children. Miss Haslett was full of sympathy for those women who had had the enterprise to strike out a line for themselves, and who are now thrust out of their employment and thrust upon an overcrowded labor market. But the society is sure that ultimately the way will open out for women, and meantime they are putting the best face upon things and are fighting pluckily for recognition.

"Cabinet Not Very Solid"

The Conservatives and provincial autonomists are, of course, satisfied with the present state of affairs. A moderate Democrat asked his opinion concerning the new government replied: "The position of the Cabinet does not seem to be very solid. First, it is not a Coalition Cabinet, as the Democrats and Socialists refused to collaborate. Then, some violent opposition has already been manifested against the supposed backward tendencies of this new government, and against some of its members."

"There is a strong objection to the nomination of Halli Beg Khrasnitsa, Minister of Forests, who is a Muhammadan from Bosnia, but that is not the objection. He was formerly an officer in the Austrian Army and is charged with having brought about the execution of 30 young Serbian patriots at Kragujevac during the war. Up to February his name was on the list of imperial officers guilty of cruelties at the time of the Austrian occupa-

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NEW JUGO-SLAV CABINET INSTALLED

After Long Crisis Prince Regent Has Appointed Mr. Protich as Head of New Ministry—Opposition Already Shown

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—After a very long crisis, Prince Regent Alexander, acting for King Peter I, has appointed Mr. Stojan Protich as the head of the Jugo-Slav Cabinet.

Mr. Protich is a leader of the Serbian so-called Radical Party. It has to be remembered that the word Radical here is an ancient denomination, corresponding rather to the Conservative Party. His most prominent collaborator will be Dr. Koroshets, head of the Slovenian Clerical Party and former president of the "Jugo-Slav Club" in the Austrian Parliament, at the time of the struggle for independence.

Foreign Minister Unchanged

Mr. Trumbich will still have the portfolio for Foreign Affairs and will continue to act as delegate to the Paris and London conferences. He belongs to no party and, apart from politics, is working for the defense of national interests in the Adriatic debates. He is himself a Dalmatian.

The other members of the Cabinet are men of no special prominence. Among them are V. Yankovich, Finance; Mr. Trifkovich, Interior; Mr. St. Ribarits, a Montenegrin, Commerce and Industry; Mr. Trifunovich, Education; Gen. B. Yovanovich, War. The parties represented in the government are the Conservative groups in each province. The principal opposition party will be the Democrats, who are working as a single party through the whole country, trying to bring about national unification and abolish the local denominations and divisions between Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Dalmatia, and Bosnia.

"Cabinet Not Very Solid"

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"There is a strong objection to the nomination of Halli Beg Khrasnitsa, Minister of Forests, who is a Muhammadan from Bosnia, but that is not the objection. He was formerly an officer in the Austrian Army and is charged with having brought about the execution of 30 young Serbian patriots at Kragujevac during the war. Up to February his name was on the list of imperial officers guilty of cruelties at the time of the Austrian occupa-

tion of Serbia. Whether the alleged facts are true or not, it appears that the city council of Belgrade has refused to grant him the freedom of the city usually bestowed on ministers, they having to reside in the capital.

"Also there is a strong feeling against Gen. Branko Yovanovich. In the past he was the instigator of prosecutions against the 'White Hand,' an alleged secret association of Serbian officers in Salonika, who aimed at the overthrow of the Karađorđević dynasty. Three of these officers were executed. After a more thorough investigation, it was discovered that they had committed no more serious crime than the inscribing of 'Unity or Death' on the flag. This unjustified prosecution has made General Yovanovich unpopular.

Party Divisions Bitter

So the party divisions in Jugo-Slavia seem to be more bitter than ever, and national unification and economic prosperity are of course handicapped. But it must not be forgotten, for the understanding of external politics (the Adriatic problem for instance) that the Jugo-Slav nation is strongly united on certain points, which are no longer subject to discussion. One of them is the integrity of the national territory.

All Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, belonging to all parties, including the Socialists, are unanimous in the claim for ethnical boundaries to be taken as a basis for political ones. All parties call for a plebiscite in the contested regions near the Italian frontier. All parties and all fractions of the country would be instantly united, if there was a need to defend any part of the common land. That must also be remembered when commenting on the internal political difficulties of the young nation.

DECLINE IN SYDNEY'S EXPORTS TO AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—E. J. Norton, United States Consul in Sydney, has supplied figures showing that while exports from Sydney to America in 1919 only amounted to £3,746,000, those of the previous year were £13,097,000, showing a reduction of £4,351,000. The principal decreases are shown in the subjoined table:

	1918	1919
Wool	£5,785,677	£1,873,629
Copra	1,755,633	1,241,337
Flour	111,999	NIL
Jams	164,447	19,172
Lumber	14,024	8,287
Petroleum oil	16,026	8,287
Chrome ore	272,787	46,058
Tin	825,695	258,957
Wheat	1,045,618	180,342

EMIR FEISUL ON PALESTINE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BETRUT, Syria—According to a writer in the "Nouvelle Syria," Emir Feisul gave an interview to a delegation of Palestinians on the future status of Palestine, and said "Rest assured that I have wrestled for Palestine, and shall continue to do so. Her future status is unknown; neither the English, nor the French, nor I am able at present to define it. All those who at the present moment declare that Palestine will be English, Zionist, or French are imposters." The Emir declared, moreover, "I guarantee to you that the political documents I possess concerning Palestine are still more convincing than those concerning Syria."



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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

NATIONAL LEAGUE GETS UNDER WAY

Opening Day of Older Baseball Organization Sees the Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh Clubs Victorious

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	1	0	1.000
Brooklyn	1	0	1.000
Cincinnati	1	0	1.000
Pittsburgh	1	0	1.000
New York	0	1	.000
Philadelphia	0	1	.000
Chicago	0	1	.000
St. Louis	0	1	.000

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Boston 6, New York 3.
Brooklyn 9, Philadelphia 2.
Cincinnati 7, Chicago 3.
Pittsburgh 5, St. Louis 4 (10 innings).

GAMES TODAY

Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

Special for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—A full quota of games marked the opening day of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, which started upon its forty-fifth season yesterday. The only real surprise of the occasion lay in a 6-to-3 victory of the Boston club over New York, the Braves securing five runs in one of the early innings and showing a pitcher of the first rank in Eayres, who held the Giants scoreless until the eighth.

The world's champion Cincinnati team ran true to form, though the ease with which they defeated Chicago was unexpected. Brooklyn, however, won by the most one-sided score of the day, taking the measure of Philadelphia in a 9-to-2 rather poorly played game. At St. Louis the Cardinals were defeated by Pittsburgh, the contest lasting 10 innings and ending in a 5-to-4 victory for the visitors.

BRAVES DEFEAT GIANTS, 6 TO 3

NEW YORK, New York—The Boston Nationals accumulated six runs Wednesday in the opening contest at the local National League Park before the New York Giants got started, the visitors winning 6 to 3. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 7 0
New York ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 3 9 3
Batteries—Eayres, McQuillan, and O'Neill; Barnes, Winters, Ryan, Hubbell, and Gonzales.

BROOKLYN WINS 9 TO 2

BROOKLYN, New York—Twelve thousand persons attended the opening game at Ebbets Field, and saw Brooklyn defeat Philadelphia, 9 to 2. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Brooklyn ... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 x—9 9 5
Philadelphia ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—2 7 2
Batteries—Cadore and Kruger; Rixey, and Wheat.

PITTSBURGH WINS IN 10 INNINGS

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Pittsburgh defeated the locals in the National League opening game here Wednesday, in a 10-inning contest, 5 to 4. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 R H E
Pittsburgh ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—5 7 2
St. Louis ... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—4 1 3
Batteries—Adams, Hamilton and Clark; Doak, Tuero, May, Staines and Goodwin, Clemens.

CHAMPIONS WIN FIRST GAME

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Roush's home run drive to right center, scoring Daubert and Grob, gave Cincinnati three runs in the first inning Wednesday. The locals accumulated four additional runs later, and easily defeated the Chicago Cubs, 5 to 2. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati ... 3 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 5 12 0
Chicago ... 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 8 0
Batteries—Richter and Wingo; Alexander and Killifer.

ATHLETIC EXPANSION AT POMONA COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
CLAREMONT, California—Pomona College of Claremont, California, is laying plans for an immediate extension of its equipment in the department of physical education, with the prospect of soon having one of the best athletic training centers in the west.

Near the oval on Alumnae Field, the fastest track in Southern California, a new gymnasium is to be started. A recent action of the state Board of Education empowers Pomona to grant high school teaching certificates, and the school which is now furnishing a large proportion of California's high school coaches will soon offer a thorough course for candidates to teach physical education.

CENTRAL WEST OLYMPIC BODY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—A committee of 20 men is being formed by E. C. Brown, who has charge of all Olympic trials in the central west, to assist him in holding the tests and in raising funds for the expenses of the United States athletes.

LEGION APPOINTS COMMITTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—M. J. Foreman, American Legion commander for Illinois, has appointed a state athletic committee to promote and supervise legion sports. Baseball will be the first sport developed and other branches of athletics will be organized in season. The committee, which has set April 17 for its first meeting in Chicago, is as follows:

Frank V. Flannery, Chicago, chairman; Col. John V. Clinnin, Chicago; Fred Rice, Oak Park; P. M. McGillicuddy, Chicago; Robert James, Evanston; Tuve Floden, Rockford; R. A. P. Holderty, Joliet; G. B. Law, Savanna; Samuel Lannon, Saugenlin; Daniel Ellwell, Champaign; F. L. Lane, Peoria; Harry J. Wernsing, Greenview; Cyril Endicott, Carmi.

IOWA IMPROVED BY NEW LINEUP

With Only Three Letter Men as a Nucleus, Coach Ashmore Apparently Has a Stronger Defensive Nine Than Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
IOWA CITY, Iowa—Although the University of Iowa's baseball squad is graced by only three letter men from last year, there is every indication that the Hawkeye nine this season will be a faster outfit than a year ago. Early prospects show a better defensive infield at the way around. Batting practice has not yet progressed far enough to enable Coach J. N. Ashmore thoroughly to size up his men in this respect, and neither is it possible to make any accurate forecast on the candidates for the outfield.

In the midst of the pre-season inventory which showed last year's veterans greatly depleted, the happy discovery was made that two of the three old hands available were pitchers. Capt. C. C. Hamilton '22, is the chief of the hurling staff. When a freshman he struck out many a varsity batter; his work in 1919 was largely responsible for Iowa's showing, and this season he gives every promise of pitching the best ball of his undergraduate career. Hamilton will be ably assisted by V. E. McIlree '20, who won his "I" last year and is expected to show improved form under Ashmore's tutelage. G. H. Froehling '22 will be the third member of the pitching staff. Ashmore finds considerable promise in him, and hopes to develop him for first line use next season.

For several years the Hawkeye nine has not been favored with a catcher who was really strong in the position. Early practice has brought forth G. O. Michaelson '22, who gives promise of being a star receiver; he has a good throwing arm, apparent knowledge of his position, and promises at least an average performance with the bat. G. H. Frederick '22 is also a possibility, while A. W. Muckler '20, a substitute in other years, may come through as a regular.

For positions in the infield Coach Ashmore has the material to construct two lines of first defense, and either of his two possible combinations would be a fast combination. For the present, G. B. Woodward '21 seems to have the favor at first base; R. J. Crary '23 is being used at second; T. W. Lane '22 shows good form at shortstop, and L. B. Irish '21, the third letter man from last season, is at third base. L. L. Leighton '22 is pressing Crary for the place at second and it is probable that the post will go to the man who can hit. At third Irish is getting plenty of competition from L. R. Layton '23, who is not at all unlikely to win the position. Frank Shlimek '22 is a handy man at short or second; R. J. Parrot '21 is second baseman with previous varsity experience; and H. V. Lewis '23, K. C. Noble '21 and C. C. Dunsmoor '22 are other infield candidates who are not yet out of the running.

Little opportunity has been offered to test men for positions in the outfield, but from a large number of candidates several stand out as likely prospects. Included in this group are E. L. Wilhelm '22, H. L. Draper '22, D. R. Wright '21, L. E. Bees '23, A. J. Mulrooney '22, L. V. Garvin '23, Ted Galloway '22, and H. W. Anderson '21. Coach Ashmore has kept all his men busy indoors, under conditions which have made it impossible to put the 45 candidates through the drill of practice games. On April 10 the Hawkeyes opened the season with Coe College at Cedar Rapids, and later two series of games with Three-I League teams are to be played; after these encounters the personnel of the nine will be fairly definitely determined.

Ashmore is putting in his first year at Iowa, and Hawkeye followers are confident he will turn out a winning squad of diamond performers. In basketball he did splendidly with material which promised little; but baseball, he says, is his hobby and his game. In Colorado he won championship after championship, and against "Big Ten" competition he is expected to match with the best.

Iowa's baseball schedule is as follows:

April 1—University of Iowa at Coe; 12—Coe College at Iowa; 13-15—Moline Three-I League Club at Iowa; 17—Upper Iowa University at Iowa; 19-21—Cedar Rapids Three-I League Club at Iowa; 25—Dubuque College at Iowa; 30—University of Iowa at Iowa; April 1—University of Iowa at Illinois; 7-8—University of Iowa at Indiana; 10—University of Illinois at Iowa; 15—University of Iowa at Iowa State; 17—University of Michigan at Iowa; 21—University of Iowa at Indiana; 24—Purdue University at Iowa; 26—Iowa State College at Iowa; 28—Notre Dame at Iowa.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
PINE BLUFF, Arkansas—J. S. Craig, director of athletics at the University of Arkansas during the past year, has tendered his resignation, and will leave the university at the close of the present school year. The coach has not announced his plans for the future, and a successor has not yet been secured.

AMERICAN LEAGUE OPENS ITS SEASON

Chicago White Sox, Last Year's Title Winners, Defeat Detroit in 11 Innings; Cleveland and Athletics Are Other Victors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—The American League's opening game was a 11-inning affair between the Chicago White Sox, last year's title winners, and the Detroit Tigers. The White Sox won 5 to 4, and the Athletics and Cleveland Indians were other victors.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
DETROIT, Michigan—The Detroit Tigers beat the Chicago White Sox 5 to 4 in 11 innings.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Cleveland Indians beat the Boston Red Sox 5 to 4 in 11 innings.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The Philadelphia Athletics beat the Boston Red Sox 5 to 4 in 11 innings.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
BALTIMORE, Maryland—The Baltimore Orioles beat the Boston Red Sox 5 to 4 in 11 innings.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston Red Sox beat the Philadelphia Athletics 5 to 4 in 11 innings.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The New York Yankees beat the Boston Red Sox 5 to 4 in 11 innings.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The St. Louis Browns beat the Boston Red Sox 5 to 4 in 11 innings.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—The Chicago White Sox beat the St. Louis Browns 5 to 4 in 11 innings.

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DETROIT, Michigan—The Detroit Tigers beat the St. Louis Browns 5 to 4 in 11 innings.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The Philadelphia Athletics beat the St. Louis Browns 5 to 4 in 11 innings.

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Special

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

WOOL TRADE IS MORE OPTIMISTIC

Although There Is Very Little Business Going on the General Feeling Is Brighter Than It Has Been for Some Time

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Business in the Boston wool market shows signs of picking up. At the moment the freight tie-up is a handicap and is somewhat disappointing just as it seemed that transportation was becoming more normal, following the congestion occasioned by weather conditions. Despite this fact, however, and also that actual business is still largely confined to fine wools, the general feeling is much more optimistic than has been noted for several weeks.

Fine-pulled wools are firm. AA being quoted \$1.85 to \$1.95. A \$1.55 to \$1.65 and B \$1.25 to \$1.35. In lower grades the prices vary to such a degree that it is not advisable to quote, and little or no business is being done in them.

Medium crossbreds are firm and with satisfaction that the trade reports better inquiry. There is not a great deal of business going on but the interest displayed during the last week has had a beneficial effect on the trade generally and this seems to be the chief reason for the improved feeling in the market.

The committee of London wool brokers reports that it has disposed of part of the medium crossbreds that were withdrawn at the auctions, at figures in some cases, over the upset price. In no case have the brokers sold at less than the upset price, and the British Government advanced its minimum after the last auction in Boston, to keep it on a parity with the increased prices ruling in London.

The local trade is now waiting for the British wool auction to be held on April 29 at Ford Hall. Subject to the arrival of the wool from Australia by that time, there will be offered a total of about 23,000 bales, all of which, it is expected, will be readily taken up on account of its superior quality.

The steamship Northumberland has arrived already with about 16,000 bales of merino, and the Athol and Armagh are on the way with the remainder of the shipment.

SHIPBUILDING IN EUROPE ACTIVE

NEW YORK, New York—Franklin D. Moore, president of the Porto Rico Line, and a director of Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship lines, who has returned from a three months' trip to Europe where he made a study of shipbuilding conditions abroad, says:

"Activities in the British shipyards are such that it is expected that during the year more than 200,000 dead-weight tons of shipping a month will be turned out. Every yard has all the work that it can handle. I visited 25 yards, comprising all important plants at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Hull, Middlesbrough, Sunderland and those on the Clyde. All have work on hand for not less than two years, and in some instances five years. It is with difficulty that a contract can be placed under two years. Building is for British and foreign account, but the only foreign vessels being built are for filling pre-war contracts or to replace lost tonnage."

"There is no outstanding change in type of ships on the ways. Equipment as fuel burners and with geared turbines is a noticeable feature, however."

"The program comprises passenger ships for the big regular lines, cargo ships and tankers. I observed a large number of the larger type of cargo ship, those ranging from 8,000 to 12,000 tons."

"Difficulty in obtaining materials and the nine-hour day result in its taking a little longer to complete a ship than in pre-war times. The men appear to do their work a little more leisurely but this slow-up in manpower does not affect the quality of the product. The ships that are being turned out in every respect come up to the highest standards of construction."

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks Bid Asked
Actna Explos. 9½ 9¾
Amer Safety Razor 12½ 12½
Cuban Sugar 60 60
General Asphalt 98½ 99
Goldfield Cons. 12 14
Jeetsa Mining 4% 4%
Houston Oil 100 110
Kerr-McGee 7½ 8%
Merrill 15 15½
Midwest Refining 164 166
Orpheum 30% 31%
Pensman Tire 3% 3%
Ryman Pet. 2% 2%
Salt Creek 45 46
Simms Petrol 26% 26%
Skelly 11 11½
Texas Co. 52% 53%
U.S. Retail Candy 14% 15
United States Stm. 3% 3%
White Oil 30 31

CHICAGO BOARD

Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.
Corn—Open High Low Close
May... 1.67% 1.68 1.66% 1.67%
July... 1.60% 1.61% 1.59% 1.60%
Sept... 1.55% 1.51% 1.54% 1.56
Oats—
May... .95 .96 95% 95½
July... .94 .95 94% 94½
Sept... .72 .73 72% 72%
Pork—
May... 26.70 27.50 27.15 27.15
July... 27.50 27.50 27.15 27.15
Sept... 21.05 20.87 20.87 20.87

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Beet Sugar	12½	102½	99½	100
Am Can	48½	48%	48½	48½
Am Car & Fy	143	144%	142	142
Am Inter Corp.	106½	108%	106½	106½
Am Smelters	67½	68%	67½	68
Am Tel & Tel.	94	94%	93½	94
Anaconda	63½	63½	63	63½
Atchison	81½	82	81½	81½
Alt Gulf & W. I.	171½	173%	170½	171
Bald Loco	140%	145%	140%	141½
Beth Steel B	97½	98	97½	98
Cam Pac	120%	121%	120%	121½
Chandler	157	158%	157	158%
Chic M & St P.	15%	15%	15%	15%
Chic & Pac	54½	55%	54½	55½
China	36	36%	36	36%
Com Prod	103	105%	103%	104%
Crucible Steel	269	271	267½	267½
Cent Leather	85½	85½	85½	85½
Cuba Cane	51½	51½	51½	51½
do pfd	83	83%	83	83½
End Johnson	117½	117½	117½	117½
Gen Electric	153½	154%	153½	154%
Gen Motors	308	310%	308	310%
Gen Natl (new)	55	55%	55%	55%
Goodrich	70	71%	70½	71
Int Paper	85	87%	84½	85½
Inspiration	57½	58½	57	58½
Kennecott	31½	31½	31½	31½
Marine	37½	38%	37½	37½
do pfd	96%	98%	96%	98%
Max Pet	208	208	204	204
Midvale	47	47%	47	47½
Mil Pacific	27	27	26½	26½
N.Y. Central	71½	72%	71½	72%
N.Y. H. & H.	51½	51½	51½	51½
No Pacific	53½	54%	53½	54%
Pan Am Pet	113	113½	112½	114½
Pan Am Pet B	109	111%	108	109½
Penn	40%	40%	40%	40%
Pierce-Arrow	68½	71	67½	69½
Punta Alegre	114½	118	113	115½
Reading	83½	85%	82	84½
Rep I & S	112½	114%	112½	114%
Replique	61	61	61	61
Royal Dutch N.Y.	110½	111%	110	111
Studebaker	221	224	217½	219
Stylar	49	50%	47½	51%
So Pac	99	100%	98%	99
Studebaker	125	125%	122	122%
Texas Co.	209½	211%	208%	208%
Texas & Pac.	41½	43%	41%	42%
Transcon Oil	23½	23%	23	23½
U. S. Rubber	119½	120%	119%	119%
U. S. Rubber	121	121%	119%	121
U. S. Frt	221	224	217½	219
U. S. Steel	105½	105%	105%	105%
U. S. Realty	63½	63%	62%	62%
U. S. Rubber	89½	89%	88%	89%
Vandusen Stl	88½	89%	87	88
Worthington	85	85%	83	83
Willys-Over	24½	24%	23%	24%
Total sales	1,285,000 shares.			

LIBERTY BONDS

RATE IS ADVANCED

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3½s	39½	95½	94½	94.90
Lib 1st	90.60	90.60	90.50	90.50
Lib 2d 4s	87.70	87.70	87.40	87.42
Lib 1st 4s	90.58	90.60	90.50	90.60
Lib 2d 4½s	87.66	87.70	87.40	87.48
Lib 2d 4½s	91.70	91.70	91.40	91.46
Vict 4½s	87.80	87.80	87.48	87.48
Vict 3½s	97.02	97.02	96.50	96.50
Total sales	96.90	96.90	96.50	96.50

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo French 5s	95%	95%	94½	95%
City of Paris 6s	85%	85%	87%	85%
City of Bordeaux 6s	89	89	89	89
City of Marseilles 6s	89½	89½	89½	89½
Un King 5½s	91½	91½	90%	91½
Un King 5½s	92½	92½	92½	93½
Un King 5½s	92½	92½	92½	93½
Un King 5½s	87½	87½	87½	87½
Isle Royale	50	50	49	50
Lake Copper	33b	33b	32	32
Mass Elec pref.	97%	97%	97%	97%
Mass Gas	75	75	75	75
Mass Old Col.	85%	85%	85%	85%
Miami	23½	23½	23½	23½
Mohawk	50	50	49	50
Mullins Body	45	45	45	45
N. Y. N. H. & H.	32½	32½	32½	32½
North Butte	19	19	18	19
Old Dominion	32½	32½	31	31
Oscoboro	45b	45b	45b	45b
Parish & Bing	42	42	42	42
Pork Crust	11½b	11½b	11½b	11½b
Punta Alegre	11½	11½	11½	11½
Root & Van Der Stewart	120	120	120	120
Swift & Co.	219	219	219	219
United Fruit	46	46	46	46
United Shoe	80	80	80	80
U. S. Smelting	70	70	70	70

*New York quotation.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

	Adv	Dec

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HOPES AND VIEWS OF MR. KERENSKY

Former Premier Says the Only Chance for Russia Is to Give Possibility of a Normal Life

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Alexander Kerensky has made his reappearance in Paris. He is exceedingly active, and in a single week a large hall was thrice filled with his compatriots to whom he has spoken in their native tongue. His knowledge of French is somewhat limited, and if it serves for the purpose of an interview, he prefers to speak publicly in Russian. Thus his meetings have necessarily been confined almost entirely to Russians and nothing has been more surprising, considering the very small Russian colony now remaining in the French capital, than the manner in which, without advertisement, without distribution of tickets or the use of posters, he has managed to draw large crowds. Doubtless there were Frenchmen present who did not understand a word of what he said, but who wished to see a man who has played so great a part in the history of the Russian revolution.

His present sentiments are perfectly clear, and he expresses them to his compatriots and to those journalists with whom he is willing to talk without the smallest ambiguity. It would be wrong, perhaps, to consider Mr. Kerensky as a man who has had his day and has ceased to be. He is very much alive and it only requires a little evolution in Russia for him to be back taking a prominent part in politics again. He is naturally disinclined to discuss his personal intentions, but at any rate it is safe to say that before long he hopes to be at the head of a de-Bolshevized Russia.

Opinion of Bolsheviks

He firmly believes that Russia will presently recover a democratic government. His point of view seems to be that the present rulers of Russia are usurpers whom it is necessary to overthrow but that no intervention of any kind of any foreign people can be tolerated by any patriotic Russian of liberal views. The soul of the Russian people has been singularly misunderstood. It was inevitable that no matter what government was in power the Russians would form a solid block against any pressure from outside. For France or England or America to fight against the Bolsheviks was to fight against Russia.

This is not to say that he is in favor of the recognition in any sense of the present government. He and his friends, who are more numerous than has been supposed, will not recognize the Lenin régime. He will fight against such a dictatorship, but he asks no aid from other countries.

He is a social revolutionary, but he is a democrat. The immense majority of the people and particularly the peasants, he is convinced, think as he thinks. It is likely that when the need for national defense has passed the Russian people will liberate themselves from their oppressors.

Russia Must Produce Again

What is the cause of Bolshevism? What made Bolshevism possible? His answer can be given in a few words: "The misery into which the people were plunged! That misery was and is worse than anything that has been endured by Germany. It was primarily caused by the war; it was intensified by the action of the Allies in instituting a blockade."

Belatedly, he declares, the Allies have recognized this simple fact. In so far as it is alleged that the Bolsheviks were in the pay of Germany or that they triumphed as a result of political intrigue, he defends them. Bolshevism in his opinion is purely a phenomenon produced by economic conditions. The country was paralyzed. Its vital resources were exhausted. It was cut off from the rest of the world. The first thing is to give Russia the means of normal existence. It must produce again. Its money must recover some of its value on the markets of the world. He is not blind to the difficulties. It is late in the day to reestablish relations since the Bolsheviks have laid their hands upon all institutions, including the cooperative societies, but nevertheless it must be done.

What are the prospects for France and England, and for that matter America, from a commercial viewpoint? Kerensky's contention is that there are great stocks of raw materials while agricultural produce remains considerable and can be rapidly developed. Obviously, however, there is need for a tremendous effort in the reorganization of transports. There should be an end of the policy which has created factions in Russia. The Russian people are one and are overwhelmingly against any adventurer or party that would impose itself upon them. But they are, according to him, ready to be friends with other peoples and to forget that they so long struggled against the blackest difficulties alone, and, indeed, in the teeth of the governments of their former friends.

Choosing Its Rulers

This view has recently been expressed in vigorous terms by Frenchmen who have returned from Russia and who have had opportunities of judging whether the people would submit to any form of dictatorship whatsoever. A notable example is that of Mr. Lassus, who in the "Matin," has written articles to show that the policy of supporting men like General Denikin could only end in disaster. The only hope for Russia is to give it the possibility of a normal life and thus enable it to choose freely its own rulers. If Bolshevism is the child of distress, it will disappear with the disappearance of distress.

One question, which is of considerable importance, was put to him by a French journalist. He was asked if

Bolshevism could not always rely upon the existence of a powerful army which would make all change of government impossible. His answer is illuminating. The Red Army he said, is by no means a Bolshevik army; it is an army of national defense. It grew strong because the outside menace was great.

The Bolsheviks were clever enough to take advantage of the situation and moreover they offered special inducements to the Russians to join the army. These inducements took the form of an assured nourishment. Today the young Russian has the choice between the comparative comfort of the barracks and the discomfort of

THE SOUTHERN SKY FOR MAY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

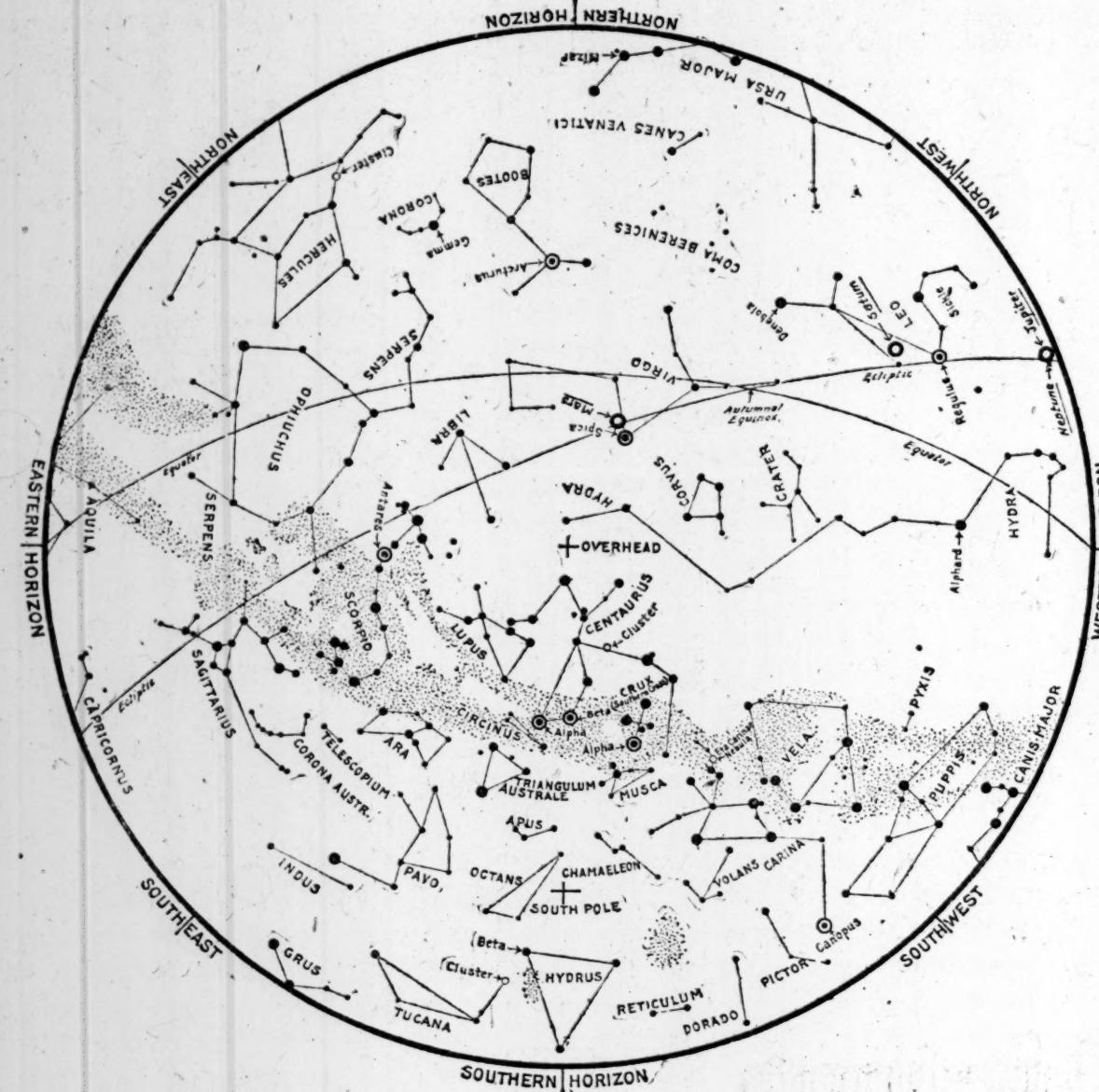
an important paper prepared under the auspices of the American National Research Council, Prof. Henry Norris Russell of Princeton presents a survey of "Some Problems of Stellar Astronomy," and indicates investigations which promise advances toward their solution.

In astronomical research as well as others two policies may be followed. Either we may collect masses of facts to be discussed and coordinated by

mination indicates for the motion of the sun and presumably of the whole galactic system—the enormous velocity of 400 miles per second!

An Unsolved Problem

Of the greatest importance is the problem of the source of energy which the stars are continually radiating. The theory of heat given off by the contraction of the stellar bodies is inadequate. Some of the stars would need to contract from infinity to furnish the energy which they have and are continuing to radiate. There seems to be some unknown and exceedingly great supply of internal energy. What this source may be, how converted into heat, and what



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The May evening sky for the Southern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for the latitude of southern Africa and southern Australia, but will answer for localities much farther north and south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on May 7 at 11 p.m., May 22 at 10 p.m., June 6 at 9 p.m., and June 22 at 8 p.m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

Give him the opportunity of returning to the workshop and to the farm, and he will not hesitate, providing he can make a living. From whatever angle you look at the Russian problem it resolves itself, according to Mr. Kerensky, into the problem of the restoration of normal conditions of life.

POSSIBILITIES OF MONGOLIA DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"The influence of the Mongols on the destiny of the human race has proved as great as that exerted by the Romans themselves," declared W. G. Garnett, secretary, diplomatic service, in the course of a lecture delivered before the Royal Society of Arts. Brig.-Gen. Sir Percy Molesworth Sykes presided, and mentioned that Mr. Garnett had acquired first-hand knowledge of the subject from a journey taken in 1908.

The Mongols lacked everything, the lecturer stated. Their needs were few and still primitive; it would be a long time before they became consumers to any great extent. The resources of what was known as Mongolia were an unknown quantity, and the country, especially in the north, could bear a much larger population and more stock could be raised. The problem was who would develop it, for the natives themselves were incapable of doing so. Who would tap the mineral resources, construct irrigation works, and restore Mongolia to the wealthy condition which she seemed to have enjoyed in the days of the great Khans.

In view of the ties which had knit China and Mongolia for many centuries and the necessity for filling a political vacuum caused on the frontier of the former Russian Empire, the lecturer entertained no doubt as to the desirability of China resuming that position from which she was ousted by unworthy intrigue. Whether she would be able to retain it would depend upon how she tackled the problems enumerated. There had been no metal currency during the speaker's visit, he said, the chief medium of exchange being the tea-brick, and, in another district, long strips of colored rags were used for barter.

BEIRUT'S CUSTOMS CRITICIZED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—The conditions which exist in the Customs House here have been brought to the notice of Commandant Fumey by the criticisms which have been appearing in the local press. The commandant recently paid a visit to the Customs House and saw for himself the irregular state of affairs. The chief abuse, which has been allowed to grow up, is the giving of tips, or "backsheesh" to the officials. To such dimensions has this custom grown that it is now almost impossible to obtain parcels and goods from the Customs House without the use of "backsheesh."

THE SOUTHERN SKY FOR MAY

the sun and presumably of the whole galactic system—the enormous velocity of 400 miles per second!

An Unsolved Problem

Of the greatest importance is the problem of the source of energy which the stars are continually radiating. The theory of heat given off by the contraction of the stellar bodies is inadequate. Some of the stars would need to contract from infinity to furnish the energy which they have and are continuing to radiate. There seems to be some unknown and exceedingly great supply of internal energy. What this source may be, how converted into heat, and what

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PHASES OF THE MOON

The phases of the moon in Greenwich time will come as follows: Full moon on May 3 at 1:47 a.m., last quarter on May 11 at 5:51 a.m., new moon on May 18 at 6:25 a.m., and first quarter on May 24 at 9:07 p.m.

The moon will be farthest from the earth on May 6, and nearest to the earth on May 19. It is in conjunction with Mars on May 1, Uranus on May 12, Venus and Mercury on May 17, Neptune and Jupiter on May 23, Saturn on May 25, and with Mars again on May 28.

The planets Jupiter, Saturn, and Mars are prominent objects in the evening sky. Their positions may be found by referring to the accompanying map. Neptune, at present near Jupiter, is a telescopic object. The other planets are unfavorably placed, and are difficult for observation.

Two eclipses occur this month.

There will be a total eclipse of the moon on the night of May 2. The moon will enter the earth's shadow at midnight by Greenwich time, and leave it three hours and 41 minutes later.

It will be completely immersed in the shadow for over an hour during the total phase. This eclipse will

occur from western Asia, the Indian Ocean and Africa to America and the Indian Ocean to the Pacific. The second

eclipse, occurring on May 18, is of the sun, but, being only partial, has not

the importance of a total solar eclipse.

It will be visible to vessels in the southern part of the Indian Ocean, and may be seen in Australia except in the northern portion.

MEASURES of the positions of star-clusters for the purpose of determining future proper motion are a duty to posterity. It will require more than a generation to show appreciable change. In regard to gaseous nebulae: what is the cause of their luminosity? Is it electrical, or possibly fluorescent? Some nebulae appear to shine by reflected light. Moreover, it is highly probable that other nebulae are dark, and show themselves only by blocking out areas of the sky, like the great "Coal-Sack" near the Southern Cross. To what degree does such obstructing material limit the apparent extent of the universe? The spiral nebulae are the most extraordinary objects in the heavens, moving with tremendous velocities. Further measures will show the motion of our sun with respect to them. A provisional deter-

mination indicates for the motion of the sun and presumably of the whole galactic system—the enormous velocity of 400 miles per second!

An Unsolved Problem

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FANCY

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

My Kitty Washes Both Her Ears

My kitty washes both her ears,
Beside the trumpet vine.
She sees the summer garden grow,
Beneath the warm sunshine.

My kitty washes both her ears.

The locusts sing a merry tune,
Among the maple trees.
The world is full of butterflies
And busy honey bees.

The locusts sing a merry tune.

—Mollie O.

A Thoughtful List

Mollie and Dick ran from school and raced straight to the living room. "Where are you, Mother?" called the former. "We've something important to tell you. This is Kindness to Animals Week, you know. Miss Lardard reminded us of it today at school, and tomorrow we are to make a list of ways in which we ourselves are being kind to dumb things."

"But how can we be specially kind to animals, Mother?" questioned Dick.

"Tisn't as if we were ever cruel to any of them, and we haven't many animals, only Rover and Dobbins and Fluffy cat and Pippins up in his cage there. Nobody in this town is cruel to animals, anyway. What's the good of such a week at all?"

"At least might it not be a good time to take account of stock?" proposed to Mother. "We don't always stop to think how much we really owe to dumb animals, and how good friends they are to us. We haven't many ourselves, to be sure, but wouldn't it be nice if every one should try to do some kind thing for at least a few animals by way of celebrating this animal week; somewhat as you two fed the birds at the window in stormy weather last winter, you know."

"That was fun," assented Dick.

"But the birds don't need us any more now that the snow is gone."

"I saw a nuthatch on one of the maples yesterday," said Mollie quickly.

"I'm sure it was one we used to feed; he looked at me in just as friendly a way as ever. And he wasn't finding much to eat on his tree trunk. I guess he had gone over it 40 times before!"

"Let's spread some grain on the ground under one of the low maple limbs tomorrow," said her mother.

"But there is something else we can do for the birds now that spring is here. Can you guess?"

Mollie caught a twinkle in her mother's eye. "Neats!" she said confidently.

"Nest-making materials, at least," smiled Mother. "The birds somehow like to do their own building, but they seem glad to accept help in providing the materials."

"Strings, little bright rags, and ray-slings from Dickie's old gray mittens, and straws for the sparrows," Mollie

was counting off on her fingers. "That's a good start!"

"I'll furnish some horsehairs from Dobbin's mane, when I carry him tomorrow," volunteered her brother. "Perhaps the orioles will take them later on for their cradles. What can we do for Dobbin, Mother?"

"What should you say to offering him a nice warm mash, instead of dry grain, one morning in the kindness week?" came the suggestion.

"And a roll on the lawn some afternoon! He used to like that so much last summer," added Dick. "We could give Mr. Smith's horse a warm mash when he stops here Friday noon, too. Wouldn't he be surprised and pleased?"

The silky-haired collie rubbed against his mistress' knee. "What about Rover?" said Mother.

"He might have some cake and cookies and a bit of candy," Mollie told her. "And his collar mended at the harness maker's, and go for a run in the woods when we go down to the camp on Saturday—and a whole fresh biscuit to himself," Dick whispered as his playfellow came over to his side.

"There's dry catnip in Woods' store window today. Fluff would enjoy a present of that, I know," Mollie declared. Aunt Martha raises it in her garden, too. Perhaps she would give us some plants this spring. Then we could make all the cats in the neighborhood happy for a long time."

Dick spoke up again. "I can make a bird house for the purple martins and swallows when they come back again. And Father had a little cement left over from the walk. If I'll make a concrete bird bath, will you keep it filled with water for them this summer, Mollie?"

"Sure enough," was the eager response.

"That's about all the animals we know," said Dick. "Oh, no, there is one more. Guess, Mollie!" Dick began vigorously to turn an imaginary crank, to the accompaniment of a whistled "Wearing of the Green."

"Oh, that's the hand organ man's monkey, of course, Dickie. But who ever heard of being kind to monkeys?"

Poor little fellows, I always like to see them dancing along on their strings, with folks staring and pointing at them. Do monkeys really like anything we could do for them, Mother?"

"That was fun," assented Dick.

"But the birds don't need us any more now that the snow is gone."

"I saw a nuthatch on one of the maples yesterday," said Mollie quickly.

"I'm sure it was one we used to feed; he looked at me in just as friendly a way as ever. And he wasn't finding much to eat on his tree trunk. I guess he had gone over it 40 times before!"

"Let's spread some grain on the ground under one of the low maple limbs tomorrow," said her mother.

"But there is something else we can do for the birds now that spring is here. Can you guess?"

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"Nest-making materials, at least," smiled Mother. "The birds somehow like to do their own building, but they seem glad to accept help in providing the materials."

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The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

In Which the Pretty Lady Carries a Passenger Into the Great Wide World

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"Come, come, now!" cried Lion as he hurried about with all the bustle and importance of the grand marshal of some holiday parade, "into line with you!" No, no; not that way—but two lines. Just as we do when we play at London Bridge. There! That's more like it."

"And a roll on the lawn some afternoon! He used to like that so much last summer," added Dick. "We could give Mr. Smith's horse a warm mash when he stops here Friday noon, too. Wouldn't he be surprised and pleased?"

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"Strings, little bright rags, and ray-slings from Dickie's old gray mittens, and straws for the sparrows," Mollie

was counting off on her fingers. "That's a good start!"

"I'll furnish some horsehairs from Dobbin's mane, when I carry him tomorrow," volunteered her brother. "Perhaps the orioles will take them later on for their cradles. What can we do for Dobbin, Mother?"

"What should you say to offering him a nice warm mash, instead of dry grain, one morning in the kindness week?" came the suggestion.

"And a roll on the lawn some afternoon! He used to like that so much last summer," added Dick. "We could give Mr. Smith's horse a warm mash when he stops here Friday noon, too. Wouldn't he be surprised and pleased?"

The silky-haired collie rubbed against his mistress' knee. "What about Rover?" said Mother.

"He might have some cake and cookies and a bit of candy," Mollie told her. "And his collar mended at the harness maker's, and go for a run in the woods when we go down to the camp on Saturday—and a whole fresh biscuit to himself," Dick whispered as his playfellow came over to his side.

"There's dry catnip in Woods' store window today. Fluff would enjoy a present of that, I know," Mollie declared. Aunt Martha raises it in her garden, too. Perhaps she would give us some plants this spring. Then we could make all the cats in the neighborhood happy for a long time."

Dick spoke up again. "I can make a bird house for the purple martins and swallows when they come back again. And Father had a little cement left over from the walk. If I'll make a concrete bird bath, will you keep it filled with water for them this summer, Mollie?"

"Sure enough," was the eager response.

"That's about all the animals we know," said Dick. "Oh, no, there is one more. Guess, Mollie!" Dick began vigorously to turn an imaginary crank, to the accompaniment of a whistled "Wearing of the Green."

"Oh, that's the hand organ man's monkey, of course, Dickie. But who ever heard of being kind to monkeys?"

Poor little fellows, I always like to see them dancing along on their strings, with folks staring and pointing at them. Do monkeys really like anything we could do for them, Mother?"

"That was fun," assented Dick.

"But the birds don't need us any more now that the snow is gone."

"I saw a nuthatch on one of the maples yesterday," said Mollie quickly.

"I'm sure it was one we used to feed; he looked at me in just as friendly a way as ever. And he wasn't finding much to eat on his tree trunk. I guess he had gone over it 40 times before!"

"Let's spread some grain on the ground under one of the low maple limbs tomorrow," said her mother.

"But there is something else we can do for the birds now that spring is here. Can you guess?"

Mollie caught a twinkle in her mother's eye. "Neats!" she said confidently.

"Nest-making materials, at least," smiled Mother. "The birds somehow like to do their own building, but they seem glad to accept help in providing the materials."

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THE HOME FORUM

Matthew Arnold in
Boston

Somerset Club, Boston,
December 13, 1883.

My Dearest Fan—Here it is wonderfully fine; two slight drizzles are all the rain we have had this month; no snow, and not excessive frosts; almost continual sunshine, and such sunsets behind the spires of Boston, and over the immense expanse of western sky visible here, as you never saw. . . . The day after tomorrow I leave New England. Boston . . . has been very kind to me, and I am sorry to think that I shall see it no more. Last night I lectured at Concord. I did not give the Emerson lecture, as it was a free criticism of him on the literary side, and I did not wish to stand up in his town as a critic of him; but Miss Emerson wrote me a charming note about my lecture on him from the summary given in the newspapers, and his family and literary executor are perfectly satisfied. I give the lecture tomorrow night to a popular audience of some 2000 people here. We went to Concord at five yesterday afternoon; it is about twenty miles off. The Emersons sent to meet us. They live in the house which Emerson himself built, about a mile from the station; a good house with nine acres of ground. The house is much more English in its distribution and furniture than most of the houses here. I had told Fanny Lucy to expect something like Rydal Mount, but it was nothing like that—all the modern improvements were present. Mrs. Emerson . . . is still one of the handsomest women you ever saw, with manners of high distinction. She was brought up strict Calvinist, and never approved her husband's views. He called her "Queenie," and she does indeed look like a queen and rules the house. We dined at six, and all except Mrs. Emerson went to the lecture along the frozen road from Concord to Boston. I gave the lecture on Numbers. This morning I left with them, by request, the lecture on Emerson to read, and we departed, after driving round to Concord Bridge and the monument with Dr. Emerson and his sister. It is a very pleasing country—gentle hills, and New England homesteads, and elm-bordered roads (such elms!), and the quiet river flowing through it. Emerson's lines on the monument you know. They are very fine—

"Here once the embattled farmers stood,
And fired the shot heard round the world."

Tell William he should get and read the correspondence with Carlyle, if he has not already done so. It gives a most favorable impression of both the friends. Now I must be off to Andover, some twenty-three miles.

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FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

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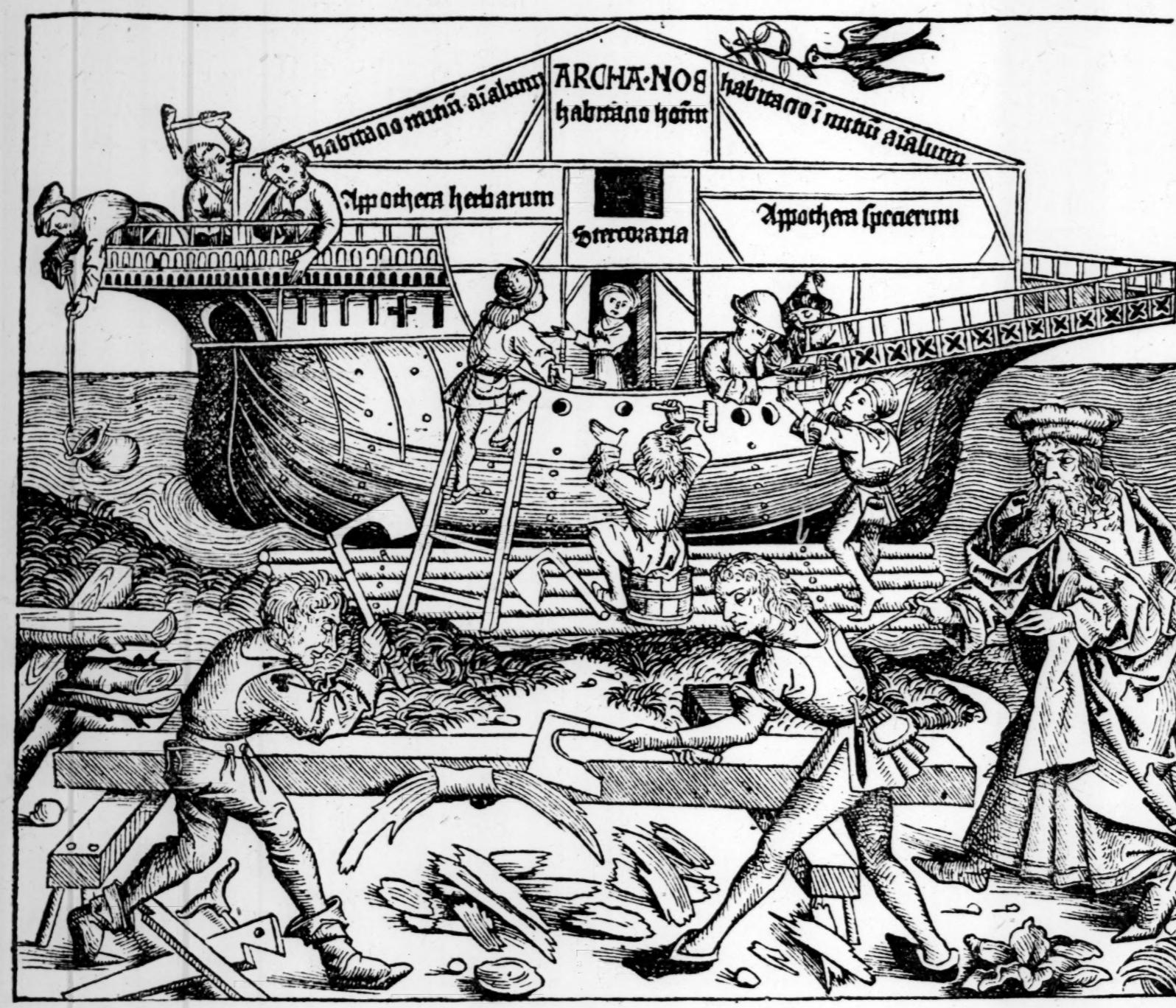
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Fifteenth century woodcut of the building of the ark, by Michel Wolgemut

An Idyll of Rockville

To write accurately or even adequately of Rockville, one would have to fall into the idyllic mood. The peace and quiet that surrounded the little village were immemorial and the serenity complete. Rockville rhymed with all seasons, and each rhyme seemed perfect in its way. In the springtime the red hills robed themselves in green, the pines clothed themselves anew, and the mighty oaks put forth their leaves. The martens flocked musically about the eaves of the white courthouse, the dogwood blossoms gleamed white and fair in the valleys, and the peach orchards were so complete in their beauty as to suggest to the village poet, who was clerking in a grocery store, the idea that they had been subjected to a fall of pink snow, an idea which he embodied in a poem of thirty-six stanzas printed in the Middle Georgia Vade Mecum, a six-column weekly devoted (if the advertisement of Plunker, the editor, was to be believed) to "literature, art, science, and the news." The bluebirds, fluttered hither and thither, hunting homes in hollow posts and trees, and the robins, flying northward, paused to surfeit themselves with the ripe china berries that grew in profusion in the town. This was in springtime.

In summer the inhabitants of Rockville gave themselves over to inspiration, even the poet deigning to appear upon the streets without his coat. The cattle forsook the open pastures and concealed themselves as best they could from the observation of the sun by taking refuge under the tall oaks on the hillside or brows carelessly among the elder bushes and willows on the brookside. It is to be feared that some verbal critic, following with some degree of pertinacity this unpretentious chronicle, will smile when he reads of "elder bushes," but I confidently appeal to the popular brigade of the present generation to bear me out in the spelling. This was in summer time.

In autumn the hickory trees changed from green to golden yellow, the sweet gum shone red in the forest, and among the pines could be seen an occasional sentinel of the season clad in sober russet. The chestnut faded out utterly and the leaves of the dogwood glowed as though a torch had been lighted in the deep, dark woods.

I suppose that other places were as rhythmically set to the seasons as Rockville, but it is next to impossible to believe it; and as for the people, I am quite sure that no other Georgia town had its Bledsoes, its Spiveys, its Bagleys, and its Padgetts, and I am sure, moreover, that no other village in all this wide world had its Miss Perrymans, its Mrs. Pruitt, its Mrs. Padgett, or its Mrs. Dusenberry. I say this advisedly.

But for all this, it is almost too absurd to believe that Rockville ever had a romance of any sort, and I am not sure that the title that I have affixed to this rambling and disconnected chronicle is not in some degree an exaggeration intended to entrap the unwary readers; for of all villages in the universe Rockville would be the least likely to have a romance or anything bordering thereupon. Save upon sole days, when the Wards, the Fullers, the Cawells, and the Dawsons rode carelessly into town, and tying their horses to the various convenient racks about the public square, proceeded to fire upon each other from behind convenient corners and eligible tree corners, Rockville was the quietest place imaginable. As

Early Woodcutters

The old woodcutter was a mechanic whose one aim was to produce a good facsimile of the drawing which he found on the block, preserving as nearly as possible the actual quality of the pen-line. He may sometimes have drawn the lines on the block himself—it is generally supposed that this was the common practice in the fifteenth century—but in all woodcuts which rank high as works of art the design was prepared on the block by a skilled draftsman precisely in the form in which it was intended to appear in the impression, only, of course, in reverse. In either case the woodcutter had nothing to do with the design, once it was finished, except to cut it intact, so cutting away the intermediate spaces as to keep the lines sharp and clean. The test of anything in the knifework which drew attention to itself, a jagged line, a white gap occasioned by a breakage where the line was too far under-cut, or excessive angularity of outline, was a flaw which detracted from the success of the facsimile, and did less than justice to the draftsman. The mechanic might be called an artist himself when he rose so completely to the height of the task set before him, and showed so perfect an appreciation of the subtle qualities of line, as Lützelburger and Andreae in the masterpieces which they cut from the designs of Holbein and Dürer. But in these masterpieces there was nothing really new, no change in technique, only the perfection which came with practice. Lützelburger and Andreae did the same thing with the same tools as the roughest woodcutter of the fifteenth century, but they did it better. The stimulus to improvement came to the designers. It was Dürer, before all others, who knew to a nicely the utmost capabilities of cutting on the wood, and drew his design accordingly with view to bringing out the best qualities of a woodcut. That is why in the history of early woodengraving the names of the draftsman fill so much more space than those of the woodcutters: we know little of the latter, seldom so much as their names; they were rightly treated in their own day, and are rightly treated still, except by practical wood-engravers, as mere subordinates to the designers whose work they reproduced.—From *Introduction to Catalogue of Early German and Flemish Woodcuts at the British Museum*, by Campbell Dodgson, M. A.

Apples and Plums

The old farm on Cotswoold, which an artist had remodeled for his dwelling house, looked southeast across a steep and sunny valley. On the irregular, undulating patch of lawn grew a tall pear tree, graceful as a woman, and an apple tree with spreading boughs. The house itself had been re-roofed with deep thatch, and the mullioned stone windows were set among the branches of healthy fruit trees well trained. A vine straggled over one front, and clematis was matted thick above the wide porch; the whole place was terraced up and fenced about with the drystone walls which Cotswoold folk have the art of building. Flowers were in profusion, no rarities, but roses, white pinks, blue larkspur, love in a mist, and mats of creeping veronica and aubretia. Its distinction was the profusion of odors; every English plant that smells, mint, old

Ambition

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
CHRISTIAN Science draws a sharp distinction between right and wrong ambition. This is a distinction between the aspirations of the spiritual man and the material aims and purposes of the human mind. Probably in the world's history there has never been a time when such a distinction was more necessary than now, and when individuals and nations alike should more earnestly strive to separate the false ambition from the true.

If desire leads upward and not downward, if it includes the betterment of all and not merely of self or of a selected few, then is ambition actuated by God, good, and furthered by the infinite wisdom and power. Any lesser desire or any ambition founded on the suffering and misery of others is unlike God and doomed from the start to ultimate failure.

In Science and Health, page 300, we read: "God is revealed only in that which reflects Life, Truth, Love—yea, which manifests God's attributes and power, even as the human likeness thrown upon the mirror, repeats the color, form, and action of the person in front of the mirror," and on the following page: "As God is substance and man is the divine image and likeness, man should wish for, and in reality has, only the substance of good, the substance of Spirit, not matter." Clearly, the goal of the real, or spiritual, man is a spiritual goal. His ambitions are spiritual; his achievement is spiritual. The human, or mortal, mind, on the other hand, always a liar, has dressed up trivial and evil material purposes in vain and gaudy trappings in an effort to deceive the world into thinking of worth. Successful, apparently, for a time, the human mind always eventually proves the worthlessness of its own aims and exhausts itself in its useless struggle for earthly riches or worldly place and power.

One has but to look into his own experience to realize the futility of material ambition and the peace and satisfaction of spiritual striving. Have we not found that material or evil desires, sooner or later, always pall? Often they never reach fruition. If they do accomplish their object at last, that object is inevitably recognized by the individual for what it is—nothing! They always lead man further and further from God, downward into the unhappy mazes of the human mind. They induce pride and self-will; they result in a lowering of standards of honor and justice, a lessening of love and kindness. Spiritual ambitions, however, never weary or pall. They are always fresh, inspiring and joyous. They foster courage, patience, spiritual intelligence and mental vigor. They are always helpful and unselfish. They are always certain of success, since "Whatever holds human thought in line with unselfed love, receives directly the divine power." (Science and Health, page 192).

What, then, is spiritual ambition? It is nothing more nor less than the desire to reflect each day, each moment, divine Mind, infinite Love and infinite wisdom. It is the effort to bring into submission to this Mind every thought and deed, to supersede the false dream of evil and materiality by proving the reality of good and of Spirit. No man can truly follow Mrs. Eddy's command, on page 393 of Science and Health, "Rise in the strength of Spirit to resist all that is unlike good," except by rising from submission to human material sense and by overcoming, through his knowledge of God and of the real man made by God, everything that is unlike God. Such spiritual ambition and spiritual accomplishment benefit not only the individual but directly or indirectly, his brother man. Inasmuch as they loosen the rivets in the fetters by which evil and mortal thought have so long held mankind in slavery, they benefit the world.

Humanity has been wont to lay stress on what it calls progress. Much, however, of what has been embraced in the accepted meaning of the word is not progress. At best, so-called progress is but a clearing away of material and wrong ideas in order that spiritual, true, and harmonious thoughts may be revealed. Even in the realm of absolute Truth, progress is inevitable, as Mrs. Eddy points out when she says, "God expresses in man the infinite idea forever developing itself, broadening and rising higher and higher from a boundless basis." (Science and Health, 258). Spiritual man is also the "image of God." To the man or woman who has been longing to be great, who is weary with striving for a human goal or disappointed by unsuccessful endeavor, there is comfort and peace in the realization of absolute Truth. For in divine Mind all that is good is already accomplished, perfected. Man is already great, since he is the reflection of God, and his only work is in obedience to that divine Mind which he manifests and which uses him as it will.

Let no one think, however, that such self-surrender to perfect Mind is always an easy task. Materiality has too long appeared to hold its nightmare sway over the thoughts of man for him to nonchalantly shake off its seeming power. Surrender to divine Mind necessitates a constant struggle against the false gods of matter and evil and a perpetual and vigorous endeavor to see only Spirit, good. In order that infinite intelligence may use him to accomplish its spiritual purpose, the individual must lay aside his own wishes and cease his own planning; often he must submit to human ridicule and misunderstanding. But the reward is great. If there

is no work so exacting as this spiritual work, there is no work so completely satisfying and joyous. All that was good before becomes doubly beautiful and good; all that was ugly and evil in experience vanishes as darkness disappears before light. The human world, torn by the vain ambitions of emperors and kings and wrecked by the false desires and useless strivings of the multitudes, fades out of consciousness, and the real universe of God's creating is revealed—a perfect and harmonious spiritual world wherein "with God all things are possible."

The Vernal Gentian

The gold-eyed dryas flashes on the gloom
Of old gray rocks and meets the cushioned pink.
Vernal anemone with opal bloom
Droop in a silver joy beside the glacier's brink.

Swift snow-born rilles thread a wreath of flowers.
Where ivory buttercups flash through the spray
And azure myosotis drink their showers.
While, laughing to the hills, they leap upon their way.

The bears' own berry bends her clustered blooms
Rose-rimmed to earth; the least azalea spreads
A little carpet wrought on rock looms
For foothold in the crags, where the brown chamois treads.

And greater things innumerable shine.
Within their woodland haunts together blow
The lily of the valley's bells unfold
With green herb Paris dim and violets and rue.

The globe flower lifts a little orb of gold;
The sceptered aconite doth shrink from view;

The wind-worn valleys of the inland sea
Amid the feathers of their crested brine
And liquid leagues of lapis-lazuli
Have never gladdened heart with such a blue as thine.

—From "Wild Fruit," by Eden Philpotts.

SCIENCE

AND

HEALTH

With Key to
the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1920

EDITORIALS

France and the Turk

IF THERE is one fact that emerges more clearly than another out of the welter of negotiation to which all the world has been party, during the past eighteen months, it is that the dishonest and purely selfish policy, on its way even to temporary success, must run a terrible gauntlet of exposure. This is not to say that all the policies which have succeeded without incurring serious condemnation are entirely unimpeachable policies, but it is to say that never before in human history has the dishonest policy been so hard put to it to gain its ends. Moreover, even when temporary success has been achieved, far from this meaning any lessening of attack, the onslaught, in one way and another, is only intensified. Japan may congratulate herself, for instance, that she has won on the Shantung issue; and, sheltered behind a treaty duly signed and delivered by the requisite number of powers, may address herself to the "necessary work of development." But no one knows better than the Japanese statesman that the Shantung question is not settled, that it is, in fact, much further from being settled, along the lines that Japan favors, than ever. It is the same with Italy and the Adriatic; with Italy and the Dodecanese, with Italy in all too many directions, and it is the same with France and the Turkish question.

Now on this question of France and the Turk there is much need for straight speaking, but also for careful speaking. In this case, as in all such cases, the most remorseless rod is the simple fact; and, in spite of all the sorry jumble of rumors which entangles the Turkish question, there is quite sufficient fact available to make the position perfectly clear.

For many years before the war, France had great and growing financial interests in Turkey. Anyone who knows the inner history of the Anatolian railways knows the part which the concession has played in the French Turkish policy, during the past two decades. And anyone who is at all acquainted with the diplomatic history of the Near East is well aware of the factor these concessions have been in rendering the Asia Minor question a question mutually taboo amongst the powers. With the outbreak of the war, however, came, of course, the sinking of many differences and, temporarily at least, of many interests. And when Turkey entered the great struggle on the side of the Central Powers, the Asia Minor question, much to the surprise of many people, well aware of its delicate nature, began to be quite freely discussed.

It was discussed, however, in an entirely new way. The question of Armenia, from the first, occupied attention, and France was amongst the most ardent of those who insisted that the end of the war should see Armenia not only liberated, at last, from the domination of the

Turk, but established as an independent state, with frontiers fixed along just and generous lines. Later on, when Greece, or that part of it which followed the lead of Mr. Venizelos, entered the war, France was foremost amongst the powers which championed Greek claims where Turkish territory was concerned. As was recently pointed out by a well-known Greek authority, in this paper, practically all the leading French statesmen distinguished themselves for the lavishness of their promises to Mr. Venizelos. Mr. Venizelos, in return, or rather, as a matter of simple faithfulness to the allied cause, came to the assistance of France, again and again. It was he who placed the Greek volunteer army at the disposal of General Sarrail, at Salonika, for the campaign in Macedonia. It was he who unhesitatingly agreed, later on, to dispatch a Greek force to Odessa, for the sole purpose of protecting French financial interests, and it was he who, at the instance of France and the United States, anticipated Italy in the occupation of Smyrna, some twelve months ago.

Mr. Venizelos never doubted the good faith of France, or, at any rate, he never took any measures which could, in any way, be construed to indicate that he did. In spite of all this, however, no sooner had France finally secured all she desired in the German treaty than she began to formulate a new policy in the Near East. The center of gravity of this policy was the safeguarding of French financial interests in Turkey; let the cost in broken engagements to Greece and Armenia, to say nothing of other peoples, be what it might. General Gouraud accordingly occupied Cilicia, and, all promises to Armenia notwithstanding, declared the determination of France to hold it; and, whilst Mr. Clemenceau was assuring Mr. Venizelos that the only obstacle to Greece's annexation of Thrace was the obstinacy of President Wilson, General Franchet d'Espérey was drawing up, at the instance of the Quai d'Orsay, a secret memorandum, advocating the surrender of Thrace to Bulgaria. All this is now a simple question of history, and very discreditable history.

The fact of the matter is, of course, that the French financial interests, which have ever found the Turk pliable, counted on finding him more pliable than ever if he knew that a considerable part of his salvation depended on his willingness to fall in with the demands of the French financier. The financiers have been disappointed. The latest developments in the situation seem to indicate that a change is coming over the face of things. There is, indeed, no little evidence to show that the French financier has shot his bolt, and that he has definitely missed his mark, not from any defect in his shooting, nor, to forsake the metaphor, in his diplomacy, but owing to the sheer corruption of the whole Turkish régime. Turkey, it would seem, has no longer sufficient stability even to intrigue. The "friends of France" in Cilicia, so dearly made, are, at this moment, in arms against France, and the latest word is to the effect that France is seriously contemplating shaking the dust of the Near East from off her feet, at any rate as far as befriending Pierre Loti's

"noble Turk" is concerned. France's Turkish policy, in other words, is crumbling to pieces. It is doing so sooner rather than later, but, in any event, it is only experiencing the fate, inevitable in these days, of all policies so founded and pursued.

Stock Dividends

WHEN the system of barter was discontinued and money became the medium of exchange, the new method of trading resulted in monetary values being set on every article. At the time of the introduction of currency, however, it was a comparatively simple matter for the purchaser to know whether he was paying a fair price for his goods, for, with most of the work done by hand, an appropriate figure could be reached at which the buyer would know whether he was paying more than a fair profit to the merchant. In those days people had a better appreciation of values, resulting from a more intimate knowledge of the then simple methods of manufacture. The passing of years and of hand labor has gradually brought in an entirely different element. At first it was still possible to estimate what could be termed "fair" profits, but, as trades have become more and more involved one with another and with machinery, which in itself involves all the branches necessary for its construction, it has come to be impossible for the eventual purchaser of a manufactured article to know whether he is contributing a fair profit to all the branches of the trade, or whether one or all are taking advantage of the maze to secure more than a legitimate proportion.

Finance has correspondingly become more complicated, and, to those not acquainted with such matters, dealings in money, with the resultant fluctuations, rates, credits, and discounts, are little more than high-sounding phrases which only tend to cloud the solving of the problem of high prices. Furthermore, a state of shortage, whether it be an actual or a manipulated one, removes the freedom which should exist between seller and buyer, and the buyer has no choice but to pay the price fixed by the seller, obtaining what he requires on terms of compulsion. Consequently, the public feels that it has to accept what it is told by those from whom it purchases goods. The stories, in these cases, often sound plausible, but they are unsatisfactory, and it is small wonder that the public is convinced that greater than legitimate profits are being made somewhere, although it may not know where to look for them.

If the public would obtain the balance sheets of a number of concerns engaged in the production of staple articles, and examine them, it might find extremely interesting and instructive reading. The press is furnishing clues to the situation daily, but, not being labeled as such, they are liable to be passed over unrecognized. A few clues to high prices which have been published within recent months are excess profits, excess profits taxes, and stock dividends. Excess profits taxes, when paid by a concern, must mean that the concern in question has made excess profits. It is apparent, therefore, that the taxes are paid by the consumers in addition to the advance in price necessary to occasion the tax.

Stock dividends are declared from surplus. As the word implies, "surplus" is the amount remaining to the credit of the company after all expenses, including excess profits taxes, have been paid, and, in most cases, after a cash dividend representing a legitimate profit has been distributed to the shareholders. It is only necessary to glance at the list of companies that have declared large stock dividends, some as high as several hundred per cent, and compare the present retail price of their article with that of a few years ago, to account for much of the high cost of living. Cotton goods are said to be as high as they were after the American Civil War, yet cotton manufacturers are declaring huge stock dividends. Cloth goods have risen at least 100 per cent, but manufacturers' balance sheets are satisfactory to the shareholders, and stock dividends are resulting. The price of gasoline has been advanced several times, and oil companies are in a position to declare large stock dividends. Electrical apparatus and fixtures have risen in price steadily, and one distributing house has declared a stock dividend of several hundred per cent. In the luxury class, automobiles and tires are higher than ever before, and stock dividends are prevalent among makers of cars and among rubber companies. Labor has been blamed in most instances for high prices, but it is inconsistent and unfair to that particular branch of industry to attribute so great a proportion to the higher wages now paid.

It is reasonable to suppose that the present period of artificial values cannot last, for these prices are in no small measure based on imposition, but as much advantage is taken of the situation as the public will permit. In the meantime, it might be helpful if the government would ascertain how much more than a legitimate profit the public is paying in order to provide excess profits taxes and stock dividends for large corporations.

Champ Clark, Historian

IT is probably no surprise to the people of Missouri, and possibly not to people elsewhere, that Champ Clark, Representative in Congress for thirteen terms, or almost twenty-six years, should write a book. There are thousands of people in Missouri, of all sorts of political belief, who have felt quite certain for many years that, at some time, Mr. Clark would set down, in the somewhat peculiar phraseology with which he is wont to adorn a tale, the record of his experiences. Now that he has done so he stands, like many another who has written a book, defenseless before such enemies as he may chance to have, but revealed in the white light in which his numerous friends and admirers insist that he appears to be the best advantage, because in that light are disclosed, unadorned, the personal qualities and unassuming traits of a statesman who is a commoner.

Mr. Clark, as might have been expected by those who know his trend of thought, has made no effort, apparently, to dignify his reminiscences by attempting to review the events which he discusses categorically. He is not a historian, perhaps, in the sense that James G. Blaine, in his "Twenty Years in Congress," established himself, as a rather faithful chronicler of political history. Perhaps it is as a philosopher that Mr. Clark more definitely

establishes a claim, though possibly without any intention so to do. There has been much in the experience of this Missouri legislator to induce, if not actually to compel, the assumption of a philosophic viewpoint. With the instincts and qualifications of a leader, he has not always found it possible to lead where he would. Like another of his compatriots, though of a somewhat older school, Colonel Henry Watterson, who recently contributed a volume of political reminiscences to the political literature of the country, Mr. Clark has found much in partisan politics that has not been to his liking. Though he makes no effort to deny his intense partisanship, even insisting that every good citizen of the United States ought to be a Democrat, the impression is gained that among those leaders in Congress whom he has regarded the most highly there are quite as many Republicans as Democrats.

The former Speaker of the House apparently approached his task, if task it was to him, with no thought that anything in the nature of a "confession" would be expected of him. No doubt he felt that no confession was due, having nothing to confess. But there are indications, here and there, that some deferred and perhaps overdue political obligations have been paid, possibly with interest, and these to those who have been prominent in the councils of the party to which the historian is proud to belong. He does not, of course, deal in personalities. He is too confirmed a parliamentarian to stoop to such a course. But he succeeds in making himself fairly well understood when he appeals for a strict observance of the highest and best standards of American citizenship, even in politics, and partisan politics at that. The basis of this particular discourse is what he regards as the reprehensible practice of "slanderizing and calumniating public men." He sees, in what he denominates the utter recklessness of persons who make charges against men in public life, a practice which should be condemned, because of its tendency to convince those newly-arrived immigrants, taught to believe that the American Government is an ideal government, that the contrary is true! He believes the standard in public life is higher now than ever before, and that it is constantly improving. Such a view is indeed refreshing and encouraging. There are those who have written books in an effort to prove quite the contrary. If Mr. Clark, writing somewhat at random, as it may appear, has, purposely or otherwise, established affirmatively a *prima facie* defense, not of himself, but of the great body of public servants in whose behalf collectively a timely word of defense is so seldom spoken, his accomplishment is commendable, even if for no other reason than that which he quite convincingly states.

Cleopatra's Needle

IT is not easy, perhaps, to say just why it should be so, but few things are more utterly a part of London than Cleopatra's Needle, which rises so straight and slim, a giant needle indeed, above the river on the Victoria Embankment. Comparatively speaking, it is, of course, only a newcomer. Fifty or sixty years ago, it was still lying desolately where Thackeray saw it in the sands of Alexandria, and it was not finally placed in its present position until 1878. London, however, has a great respect for antiquity, and when it comes to a thousand years or more, another thousand years seems to make little difference. So the man who walks along the Embankment, and gives reins to recollection, may hark back without difficulty some two thousand years, and recall what a long procession of peoples, stretching back to the days of the Romans and beyond, have passed that way. And with the Romans may well come Julius Caesar and, with Julius Caesar, Mark Antony. Do they not always come together into any such wandering excursions? Then, surely, is the proper moment for Cleopatra's Needle to rise up solemnly from amidst the trees, and lift the curtain upon another vista of time. A thousand years before the day of Antony and Cleopatra, for the antiquarians are right in saying that Cleopatra had nothing to do with it, this strangely beautiful shaft of stone, with its companion now in Central Park, New York, stood in Heliopolis, in Egypt. It was there when the children of Israel settled in the land of Goshen, and it was there when they took their journey by night toward the shores of the Red Sea.

All told, indeed, Cleopatra's Needle stayed in Egypt at least 3,500 years, and then it came to London. London had had plenty of notice of the move, for it was just over a hundred years ago that the Khedive of Egypt, Mehmet Ali, offered the column to the British people if they would come and fetch it. The British people, however, whilst suitably grateful, seemed to be in no hurry. It was no small matter, in those days, to move a single shaft of stone, over sixty feet high and weighing 180 tons, all the way from Alexandria to London. And so they waited and talked about it. One of the questions was as to where they were to put it when they did get it. Thus, as far back as 1822, it was intended that Cleopatra's Needle, when it arrived, should be erected at the foot of Waterloo Place, on the site where the Crimea Monument now stands. Those who are acquainted with Pierce Egan's "Life in London" will remember how the Hon. Tom Dashall and Squire Tallyho are one day discussing the aesthetics of Waterloo Place. The squire remarks that there is a "vacuum on the spot." The Hon. Tom agrees, but declares that he is credibly informed that the column known as Cleopatra's Needle is "destined to raise its lofty summit in Regent's Place," as Waterloo Place was then called. Another proposed site was the central arch of Waterloo Bridge, this at the urgent instance of the shareholders of the bridge, who hoped that its presence would attract passengers.

But, meanwhile, the needle lay in the sand at Alexandria, and there it continued to lie until Sir Erasmus Wilson, in the seventies of last century, offered to defray the cost of its transportation to England. The story of how, inclosed in a specially designed cylindrical case, it was sent out in tow of a specially chartered steamer; how it was abandoned during a storm in the Bay of Biscay; eventually recovered and towed into London is well known, and may all be read in the inscription on its gray granite pedestal.

During its long sojourn in Egypt, the color of the

needle itself was pink, that wonderful pink granite seen so often on the banks of the Nile. Guide books seem to be fond of pointing out that it is pink no longer. But the guide books exaggerate. There is a time, just about now, as the young green begins to appear like a soft sheen amidst the gray of the plane trees on the Embankment, when it only needs a clear sky and a westerly sun for Cleopatra's Needle to appear almost as pink as, maybe, it was 3,000 years ago, in Heliopolis.

Editorial Notes

CAREFUL observers of the economic effects of prohibition have found that invariably the results redound overwhelmingly to the credit of prohibition, as clearly indicated by the carefully compiled reports from all parts of the United States published each day in another column of this newspaper. Undoubtedly when this fact is fully appreciated, one of the clubs made up of graduates of Harvard University may reconsider the position in which it placed itself in a recent report. The club in Boston reports that it has not been obliged to increase its dues, and adds, "considered by itself, as an unrelated factor, prohibition affects this club but slightly. Apparently it has not decreased the attendance." The New York club of the same alumni claims that because of the falling off in receipts from liquor sales it must increase its dues. The individual members of this club may perhaps feel as embarrassed as did the bishop who tried to hold out against prohibition until he found himself left alone with bartenders, brewery workers, and similar folk.

SINCE 1914 the wages of cotton operatives in Lancashire, England, have been advanced about 140 per cent, and the working hours have been reduced from 55½ to 48 a week. The increased cost of production has not, however, prevented the mills from making enormous profits, which have been followed by the recapitalization of the companies at extravagant figures. It is hardly to be wondered at, therefore, that the workers have formulated fresh demands, the latest of which, from the weavers, is termed "unprecedented." It calls for an increase of 60 per cent in wages. If this is granted, the earning rate of the weavers will be three times the pre-war level. When wage increases have been granted heretofore, the public has been called on to pay the additional amount in the shape of higher prices, and it may be safe to assume that the public will be called on again. But, the public may not answer the call.

VASSAR COLLEGE will not graduate a single "schoolma'am" this year because of low salaries offered, according to a survey of the senior class. This is unfortunate for obvious reasons, and, while it may have the effect of forcing larger salaries, it goes without saying that the situation ought to be remedied before still greater damage is done. It can be remedied, if the teachers exercise the proper legislative methods in obtaining recognition. The key to the solution may be found in the story of the prospective teacher, in a normal school, who was "practicing" on a group of patient and considerate youngsters. After a long struggle, one of the pupils said, "We know the answer you want, all right, but that ain't the question that will fetch it."

WHEN asked, before the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, if an increase in pay would stop desertions and increase enlistments in the United States Navy, Rear Admiral Washington replied, "It is the only way." The admiral said further that the United States battleships were today manned by only about 70 per cent of the crew and 60 per cent of officers. One can never make a sailor keen and take a pride in his work if he is allowed to feel that he is not receiving a square deal. Would it not be better to increase the pay of the officers and men before starting out on a large shipbuilding program? After all, it is not the size of the gun but the man behind the gun that counts.

AGAIN and again, during the war, it was insisted by all manner of authorities in England that one of the great efforts of the future should be in the direction of encouraging industrial research. This was, in fact, a war lesson, and Great Britain evidently has no intention of losing it. Already, a government department of "scientific and industrial research" has been established; whilst, according to the chairman at a recent meeting of the Institution of Electrical Engineers, "universities all over the country, led by University College, London, are reequipping their training departments."

THAT Uruguay is making special concessions in taxes and imposts for persons who will undertake to build hotels, anywhere in that country, of a sort to attract tourists, is no small matter. It may mean the beginning of the long-delayed but long-impending tourist discovery of South America. The prefigured rush can hardly attain its full momentum, however, until Peru arouses herself to follow Uruguay's example, and develops enterprise enough to offer good hotel accommodations in the region of those wonderful pre-conquest cities which it allowed Professor Hiram Bingham to rediscover in the Andean highlands.

FOUR HUNDRED years since Magellan is the gist of an exclamation that will be on many lips in Manila, if not in other cities of the Philippine Islands, on March 15 of next year. Magellan discovered the islands on that day, in 1521. There is a hint of the many changes that have come to the islands since they were first known to Europeans, in the fact that the quadricentennial will be celebrated by joint action of Filipinos and Americans now composing the predominating population.

THE misunderstanding over the Ruhr incident is at an end, declares Alexander Millerand in the French Chamber. But as the "incident" sent down the franc exchange from something like 15 francs to the dollar to 17.50 francs, the French must be crying "Vive la France!" with some meaning today.

THE owners of the fifty-four-story building, in New York City, where a strike for higher wages, might top floor,